

GERMANY MAKES A BID FOR ECONOMIC UNION WITH POLAND

Attempt Made In Speech Before Main Committee to Arouse Misgivings In England Regarding America's Power

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday).—The text of further ministerial speeches in the Reichstag Main Committee is now available. Captain Brunnhagen of the Admiralty dealt with the naval position, which, he said, might be summed up as good, while U-boats were sinking more cargo ships than was being built and the U-boat weapon was on the increase despite all the enemy's defensive measures. He went on to deplore the effect of propaganda regarding the U-boat weapon among the German people, and insisted on the navy's need for energetic support from the people at home.

The view prevailing among the German Navy, he concluded, was that about a year ago, England faced the question whether, after the mighty blows dealt her vital nerve, namely, her navy, she should conclude peace on a reasonable basis or continue the war and become completely dependent on America, and that she chose the latter course.

The effects of U-boat war must be regarded as a whole, he added, and they must not allow themselves to be deceived if occasionally some days or even a month did not come up to the standard in results.

Von Hintze continued himself to a survey of the situation in the East. After a brief reference to the Austrian side, Germany, he said, fully agreed with Austria's readiness for peace, but after the failure of previous démarches, and in view of the present military situation, he did not think the moment the most suitable for making new appeals. The appeal, however, had been made, and Germany and her allies thereupon expressed their sympathy and readiness to participate in the discussion proposed.

The Foreign Secretary then reviewed the Entente action in Russia which, he said, must be carefully watched, and turning to the German attitude toward the Bolshevik Government, said they had the peace of Brest-Litovsk, and for the rest, refrained from interfering in another state's internal affairs.

German interests being affected by the Bolshevik nationalization of property, they had tried to protect themselves by supplementary treaties and hoped these would form a bridge between Germany and Russia to live side by side and develop fruitful economic relations. Referring to the Caucasus in course of the rise of border states, von Hintze dealt with the Baku question, remarking that Baku was a vital necessity not only for Russia, but for half the world, or at any rate for half Europe.

Germany, therefore, attached the greatest importance to preserving Baku intact and in a supplementary treaty, undertook to prevent the advance of a third power against it. They were endeavoring with some promise of success, he added, to preserve Baku for Russia, for themselves, and their allies, as that which must be, namely an oil supplying, and exceedingly rich territory.

Regarding the Russian indemnity, von Hintze said a lump sum of 6,000,000 marks was agreed on to obviate all additional proceedings arising out of Bolshevik legislation regarding private property in Russia. Dealing with (Continued on page four, column one)

ORDER BARRING CAMP PASTORS PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The War Department's order barring camp pastors and voluntary chaplains from the camps and cantonments has resulted in the appointment of a committee of four Protestant ministers, to decide upon further action in the matter. This committee will confer with the Third Assistant Secretary of War. It consists of Bishop William F. McDowell, the Rev. B. D. Gray of the Southern Baptist Convention War Council; the Rev. E. O. Watson of the War-Time Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Rev. William T. Manning of the War Commission of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who is himself a chaplain. This committee was appointed as the result of a conference of protest recently held in Washington. Besides the organizations already mentioned, these others were represented in the conference: War Commission of the Northern Baptist Convention, National Service Commission of the Congregational Churches, the National Lutheran Commission for Soldiers and Sailors Warfare, the Council of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the National Service Commission and the War Work Council of the Presbyterian Church, and the National Service Commission of the United Church in the United States.

BRITISH CHURCHES' ANTI-LIQUOR PLANS

Objective of the Temperance Workers Is Now to Hold the Ground Won for Sobriety by Special War Measures

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday).—At a conference of the Temperance Council of the Christian Churches at Caxton Hall yesterday, the Bishop of Croydon moved approval of the Council's present program, namely, Sunday closing, restrictions of hours on working days, reduction of licenses, increased power for licensing authorities, control of clubs, abolition of grocers' licenses, no sale of drink to young people, local option, non-alcoholic refreshments, and recreation and social intercourse in place of drink shops.

The Rev. Henry Carter, secretary of the Wesleyan Methodist Temperance Committee, seconding, said that the temperance workers' objective now was to hold the ground won for sobriety during the war. The Bishop of London, who presided, declared that the men at the front would have given their lives in vain if, after the war, they went back to 1914 hours' drink selling daily in London, and he hoped there would be no repetition of the misleading statement that people cannot be made sober by act of Parliament. The increased sobriety brought about by 5 1/2 instead of 19 1/2 hours' selling had been remarkable. As one who had worked for women's suffrage, he would be greatly disappointed if 6,000,000 women voters did not use their votes to further temperance reforms.

BRITISH EMBASSY IN BRAZIL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The status of the British diplomatic mission in Brazil having been raised from legation to embassy, Sir Ralph Spence-Paget, now British Minister at Copenhagen, has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary at Rio de Janeiro.

ATTACK DICTATED BY THE PACKERS

Criticism of Trade Commission by Chamber of Commerce Committee Explained in United States Senate by W. B. Colver

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Citing facts and figures in possession of the Federal Trade Commission on which the recent exposé of the packers and their methods were founded, William B. Colver, chairman of the commission, before the Senate Agricultural Committee on Wednesday, attempted to prove that there is, and has been for some time, a close connection between some of the prominent members and directors of the United States Chamber of Commerce and the packing interests of the country, which the chamber tried to shield. Mr. Colver said that the evidence which he laid before the Senate committee, and practically all the other evidence relating to the packers, had been obtained from the packers' own files.

In the attack recently made by a committee of the chamber on the Federal Trade Commission, the latter body was accused of using methods which are "un-American and undemocratic." The president of the Chamber of Commerce, Harry A. Wheeler, of Chicago, testified before the committee that there is no connection between the Union Trust Company, of which he is president, and the packers. In the report of the Federal Trade Commission, the Union Trust Company was said to be an "Armour bank." This Mr. Wheeler denied when on the stand.

The following, however, are the facts as stated by Mr. Colver on Thursday: George E. Marcey, president of the Armour Grain Company, is a director of the Union Trust Company. J. Ogden Armour owns 63 per cent of the stock in the grain company and members of his family own 22.9 per cent of the remainder. On June 30, 1917, the Union Trust Company had outstanding loans to the packers totaling \$847,531. Of this total, \$200,000 had been lent to the Armour and Cudahy companies on unsecured notes, and likewise \$150,000 to the G. H. Hammond Company without any security.

"That leaves no doubt in my mind that there is a connection between the Union Trust Company and the packers," declared Mr. Colver. The chairman of the Federal Trade Commission went on to give an account of the close connection between the committee of the chamber which attacked the Federal Trade Commission and the banks which were specified by the commission as "packers' banks," involving even directors of the Chamber of Commerce. What Mr. Colver revealed was a strong, though indirect connection, through interlocking directorates. The following are some of the facts in evidence of this connection:

One of the members of the committee which made the charges against the Federal Trade Commission is W. B. Dean of St. Paul, who, Mr. Colver said, is a director of the First National Bank of St. Paul. This bank had, on June 30, 1918, \$2,125,000 in loans outstanding to the packers.

L. E. Pierson, a director of the Chamber of Commerce, is chairman of the Irving National Bank of New York, which, at the end of the fiscal year 1916-17, had lent \$1,593,000 to the packers.

W. L. Claus, another director of the Chamber of Commerce, is a director of the People's National Bank of Pittsburgh, which has \$400,000 in loans outstanding to the packers. James Couzens of Detroit is a director in banks whose loans to packers aggregate \$250,000.

Samuel McRoberts, a former vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce, is executive manager of the National City Bank of New York, which has lent the packers \$6,100,000. "Do you think that, in view of these figures, the packers would have any greater influence with the United States Chamber of Commerce than they would have with a local Chamber of Commerce?" Senator Kenyon asked.

"It is not our function to think," Mr. Colver replied, "but I opine the figures speak for themselves." Mr. Colver referred to the "Pugo report" prepared by a congressional committee several years ago, and which, he said, showed the same connection between the packers and a "money trust" as is charged in the recent report of the Federal Trade Commission.

Packers' Excess Profits

Reinvestment in Business Not Seen as Justification for High Earnings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The American meat packers, in defending their profits, have pointed out to the public that much of these earnings are invested in the business. This fact has been advanced in reply to charges of the Federal Trade Commission that packers' profits were excessive. If the packers are to be believed, it does not appear to observers of the industry here that any justification is to be found in their reinvestment. The excess profit of course makes the business (Continued on page four, column seven)

CARDINAL ADDRESSES PEOPLE OF MARYLAND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. BALTIMORE, Md.—The following proclamation, in which Cardinal Gibbons, of the Roman Catholic Church, addresses himself to the people of the State of Maryland, without reference to the Governor or other elected officials, is published in Baltimore newspapers:

"Heroes' Day Proclamation.

"To the citizens of Maryland, and the clergy and laity of the diocese of Baltimore.

"At a time when our country is in the midst of so many trials, and when we are all being put to the test for our common welfare and the preservation of our ideals, it is imperative that we should face courageously all the problems confronting us.

"Through the greatest goodness of our Lord and Master, our eyes have been opened and we see our way clear before us. Our citizens have been asked the supreme question and they have answered it. They have given freely of their treasures, and of the results of their labors, these and more too.

"Because many of our friends and neighbors have made the most supreme sacrifice of all, they have added to the material offerings the priceless gift of their sons, the blood of their blood, the bone of their bone, and on some of these fathers and mothers the hand of affliction has been heavily laid. Some of these boys who marched away to war will never come back. Their names are inscribed on the nation's roll of honor as heroes who died for the cause. And now it has been suggested that Sunday, Sept. 29, should be set apart as a day of solemn memorial in Maryland, so that our State may pay fitting tribute to the memory of her sons, and I do accordingly make request to all the citizens of the State of Maryland that said day shall be observed in fitting manner, and that special exercises shall be held so that the record of heroism shall be preserved and that the names of those who pledged their all for patriotism and freedom shall not perish or be forgotten.

"J. CARD. GIBBONS.

"Baltimore, Sept. 20."

DELAY IS FORCED IN SUFFRAGE VOTE

Debate in United States Senate Is Continued to Gain Needed Advantage Before the Final Test of Strength Is Risked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The vote on the federal suffrage amendment has been once more postponed. At the end of an all-day session, and as the motion for adjournment carried, those who watched the proceedings and took stock of the perplexing situation were still uncertain as to what the fate of the amendment was to be. The debate in the Senate will continue all day on Friday, and it is barely possible that on Saturday those in charge of the measure will deem it proper to risk a vote.

One thing is certain, namely, that throughout the whole day on Thursday the strategic and tactical advantages lay with the opponents of the amendment. The speeches were made largely by the supporters of the amendment, and the purpose was apparently to gain time and to wait the arrival in the Senate chamber of senators whose vote would appear to be a prerequisite of success. It cannot be for one moment doubted that the reason why the vote was not taken was simply because of the consciousness on the part of the suffrage leaders that the necessary two-thirds was not forthcoming.

To those who knew the situation from the inside, there were few surprises. The "black horses" expected did not appear, although some senators showed their true colors. Senator Guion of Louisiana, in his first speech on the floor of the Senate chamber, came out squarely against the amendment, presenting the usual argument of the doctrine of states rights and the obligations of a senator of the United States to issues in his own state. Senator Drew of New Hampshire, who is filling the unexpired term of Senator Gallinger, it became known, would vote against the amendment, a fact which somewhat dismayed the suffrage forces, while it greatly added to the anxiety of the opposition for an immediate roll call. Senator Gore of Oklahoma was known to be rushing toward Washington, but his arrival at 3 p. m. did not bring the expected showdown. Senator La Follette was known to be speeding across the continent to cast his vote for the amendment. Probably the knowledge of this was the chief consideration which caused the chairman of the Committee on Woman Suffrage, Senator Jones of New Mexico, to put off the vote for a day or two. Whether the arrival of Senator La Follette will be the signal for the trial of strength no one can say. At the same time, there is evidently a desire on the part of all concerned that the matter should be finally disposed of, one way or other.

It is practically certain that by Saturday, or Monday, at the latest, the suffrage forces will have their full strength in the chamber. They will (Continued on page four, column six)



The Balkan front

Successfully forcing a passage across the Bulgarian frontier the British forces operating along the Vardar Valley are now marching upon Strumitza. The Serbians have conquered and passed Ishtip and are approaching Veles.

MOVE TO SUSPEND LOUISIANA RACING

Head of American Protective League Says the Sport Is Non-Essential and Asks That It Be Stopped During the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—A formal request that there shall be no racing here this year, is made by Charles Weinberger, head of the American Protective League in New Orleans, in an official communication just sent to the Fodick Commission on Training Camp Activities in Washington. For moral, economic and military reasons, he declares, racing should cease, and these reasons he states as follows:

"Racing is non-essential. Why should men be taken out of stores and private industries to do war work, and this tremendous waste of man-power permitted to go on?

"It exerts a demoralizing effect on the men and women, using up their time, money and effort that might otherwise be given to Red Cross and other work of national importance.

"It will lower the morale of the men in uniform and the men who will be in uniform tomorrow.

"It will cause a tremendous waste of fuel, both coal and gasoline, in transporting the crowds to and from the tracks. It will cause a similar waste in foodstuffs.

"It will use hundreds and thousands of tons of railroad transportation and the nation is suffering from a car shortage.

"It is contrary to the work-or-fight spirit and it will aggravate the two worst evils of the day, liquor and vice.

"Racing," concluded Mr. Weinberger, "takes more money away from New Orleans than it brings here. But even if this were not the case, our merchants, our hotels and our people are prosperous enough to do without racing for one year, anyway. Personally, I like horse races, but personally as well as officially, I say there should be no racing this year."

John T. Pender, president of the Business Men's Racing Association, and Leo A. Morrero, the magnate of the Shrewsbury track, claim that racing is an asset to a city. "We are planning a number of patriotic features for this year's meet," said Mr. Pender. "For instance, we had decided to give a Liberty bond with each purse. The government war tax would amount to a considerable sum. Last year the war tax on gate receipts amounted to \$30,000, and this went toward the winning of the war. Then the people who come South to follow the ponies will burn less coal than they would if they stayed North. Some form of amusement is needed in war time as well as peace time, and nothing is better than racing. Jockeys, etc., are not suitable for military duties, and they aren't much fit for any other kind of work. The heads of the association are business men, and to them racing is just a side line, for they are already engaged in work."

"How about the revenue to the government?" Mr. Weinberger was asked. "It all comes out of the people's pocket. The government asks that the people practice thrift and give or lend all they can to the Red Cross, Liberty loans, etc. It does not ask them to spend and lose money in order that a very small percentage of their surplus may ultimately get to the government. The government needs your dollar in war stamps more than it needs your 10 cents in war tax."

MR. BALFOUR DENIES TREATY ON IRELAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday).—Mr. Balfour's attention having been called to the fact that the Rev. J. O'Loughlin, an American priest, stated at a meeting of Irishmen in Londonderry that America, on entering the war, insisted on getting a guarantee from England that the freedom of Ireland would be established on colonial lines, and there was in the White House a document with Mr. Balfour's signature to that effect, he has replied that there is no truth whatever in the statement.

SEIZED BREWERS' PAPERS WITHHELD

Anti-Liquor Men Eager to Have Evidence Gathered in Pittsburgh Case, in Possession of Government, Brought to Light

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Leaders of the anti-liquor forces in this city are much interested to know whether the investigation of The Washington Times affair will really lead to the exposure of the evidence against public men and the brewers, gathered in the Pittsburgh case against the brewers and since then withheld from publicity, apparently because of the prominence of the persons and perhaps other newspapers they are said to involve.

The Anti-Saloon League of this State is eager to have the whole truth brought out into the light. Pending further action by the Senate committee, Rollin O. Everhart, of the league, has prepared a statement of the matters leading up to the announcement by A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian, which uncovered The Washington Times situation and led to the adoption of a Senate resolution for an investigation not only of that, but also of the Pittsburgh case papers.

Mr. Everhart says the action has covered the past four years. "In January, 1915," he says, "the Attorney-General of Texas filed suit against seven of the leading brewers of that State for violation of the state anti-state law for the use of corporate means and assets in politics and elections in violation of both general statutes for government corporations and special statutes.

"The result of this action brought about the publication of several volumes, in 1916, revealing the wholesale control of Texas voters by Texas brewers, the outright corruption and payment of political taxes for voters and the shaping and control of legislation and elections which included the local option elections within the State. As a result, many brewers forfeited their charters in Texas. In the spring of 1918 statutory state-wide prohibition was enacted. Texas has ratified the constitutional amendment.

"E. Lowry Humes, United States district attorney for the western district of Pennsylvania, inaugurated the prosecution aimed at the Pennsylvania brewers, in 1916, for corrupt practices in the election of 1914, when Senator Boies Penrose was last elected. With little evidence at hand, Mr. Humes began his case. The early part of the prosecution was opposed by much testimony, but Mr. Humes unearthed enough facts against the United States Brewers Association to secure subpoenas for some of its officers.

"Thus Hugh Fox, secretary of the association, and other members, were subpoenaed to Pittsburgh with all their documents bearing on the subject. Mr. Fox went, carrying only a small handbag containing some unimportant documents which he swore were all the records in existence in the association's possession, as all the others had been destroyed.

"But Mr. Humes was prepared for this, and had given instructions to the federal officials to seize all documents pertaining to the case from the office of the association in New York. While (Continued on page five, column two)

ALLIES ATTACK IN FORET D'ARGONNE; ADVANCE IN SERBIA

Americans Advance on Front of 20 Miles to Average Depth of Seven Miles—French Push Forward About Four Miles

War summary specially written for The Christian Science Monitor

Everywhere the war is going well for the Allies. In Palestine the 3rd Turkish army is reported to be penned between the British and the Arabs across the Jordan, and to be in danger of having to surrender intact. In the Balkans the Bulgars are making no serious effort to hold up the allied advance. Whilst, most important of all, Marshal Foch, on Wednesday morning, launched a new Franco-American attack against the Germans in Champagne.

The Champagne Attack

The Champagne attack, according to the German communiqués, extends from the village of Massiges to the Argonne forest, a distance of 18 miles at the utmost, and has been held up everywhere. As a matter of fact the attack extends from Massiges to the Meuse, north of Verdun, a distance of 18 miles, but of 25 miles, though the French reports are not in to fully verify this. Moreover what the German communiqué describes as a repulse all along the whole line has meant an advance by the French west of the Argonne forest of six kilometers in depth, and on the American front of seven miles in depth, and the capture of over 5000 prisoners. The attack of the Americans, on the right, the French being on the left, extends over a front of 20 miles, roughly speaking from the Meuse westward to the Aire. The town of Varennes, where, at the Bras d'Or tavern, the Korff Berline, bearing Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette, in flight for Germany, was stopped one June night in the year 1794, was almost the first place into which General Liggett's troops penetrated. Pushing forward quickly, however, between that quaint old town and the Meuse, they rapidly occupied Montblainville, and passing through Montfaucon reached Nantillois and Dannevois, on one of the Meuse tributaries, a bare mile east of the main stream. As a consequence of this the whole German line, pivoting on Laon, is in danger of being ruptured; and if General Pershing can drive forward much further, it is difficult to say where von Ludendorff may shortly find himself, as his retreat across Champagne to the Meuse, all the way from Rheims, is imperiled by the American success.

With respect to the rest of the western front the French and English are continuing the battle of the moles, and fighting their way through the trench systems to the north and south of St. Quentin.

The Balkan Offensive

Meantime the offensive in the Balkans is making considerable strides. The British on the extreme right are pushing up the Vardar and over the mountains, north of Lake Doiran, towards Strumitza. In the center the Serbians have already reached Ishtip, capturing numbers of guns, wagons, and prisoners. They have also cut the Prilep-Veles road at Izvor, routing the enemy there, and taking some batteries and great quantities of matériel. At Gradsko, a station on the line from Salonika to Veles, about 140 miles from Veles, they have captured a German battery absolutely complete. By cutting the Prilep-Veles road at Izvor the Serbians have done much more, however, than merely occupy an important position, they have completely severed the communications of the 1st Bulgarian army, so placing it in a very precarious position with, so far as can be seen, no means of escape except through the mountains into Albania.

COMMUNIQUÉS

ATHENS, Greece (Wednesday).—An official statement issued today says:

"The Allies are pursuing the enemy on the entire front between Monastir and Veles. Franco-Greek detachments are marching toward Prilep, which has been occupied by the French.

"French, British and Greek troops already are beyond Ghevgeli and a line north of Lake Doiran. On the left bank of the Vardar the British and Greeks are pursuing the fleeing enemy toward Valandova."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday).—The German official statement on the war, issued tonight, reads as follows:

"On the Champagne front and between the Forêt d'Argonne and Massiges, the French and American forces attacked on a wide front.

"The enemy's attempts to break through our lines were frustrated. The fighting is continuing. Our positions remain the same."

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday).—The German official report made public today says:

"Forefield engagements occurred in the lowlands of the Lys to the north of La Bassée Canal and at Moeuvres. The enemy's artillery fire yesterday southeast of Epehy and Bellcourt was followed only by partial advances, which were repulsed. Between the

DAILY INDEX FOR SEPTEMBER 27, 1918

Business and Finance Page 11
Stock Market Quotations
British Cotton Trade Problem
Dividends Declared
Review of the Wool Trade
Terms of New Liberty Loan
Railway Earnings
Editorials Page 16
Mind or Matter?
Can We Afford to Fight?
Can We Afford to Fight?
Notes and Comments Page 14
Technical College in Durban, South Africa
As An Italian See German Philology
On Leading After School Days End
Editorial Notes
European War—
Germany Makes Bid for Economic Union With Poland
Allies Attack in Foret d'Argonne
Advance in Serbia
Official War Reports
War Reports and Comments
League Fair is Affected by War
U. S. Army Has 400 American Indians
Porto Ricans Imported for Government Work at New Orleans
Sir A. Currie to Canadian Troops
Confederation of Peoples of the Baltic Sea Proposed
Bankers' Convention Sends Loyalty Plledge to President
Fashions and the Household
Notes on the Art of the Locksmith
General News—
Papers Seized From Brewers Withheld From Publicity
Packers' Influence in Attack on Fed. Trade Commission Alleged
British Churches' Anti-Liquor Plans
Move to Suspend Louisiana Horse Racing
Railway Workers Returning to Work
Junior Red Cross and School Work in America

On the Somme the enemy continued his attacks. The first assault broke down under the concentrated fire of our artillery and infantry.

The main force of the frequently-repeated attacks during the morning was directed against the height between Pontreux and Cricourt. The enemy temporarily obtained a footing on the height, but we captured it again through a counter-attack.

In the afternoon the French again advanced in strong attacks between Francilly and the Somme, during which small breaches were made in the position. Apart from this the attacks were repulsed. Here in the last two days we have taken 200 prisoners.

In local enterprises north of Allent, between the Ailette and the Aisne, we took prisoners. North of Vailly partial enemy attacks were repulsed.

East of the Moselle a partial attack by the enemy was repulsed. Troops of the thirty-first Landwehr Brigade fighting there captured 50 Frenchmen and Americans in a counter-attack.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Sir Douglas Haig's communiqué tonight says:

There has been a number of encounters between our raiding parties and patrols and those of the enemy, and we have captured a few prisoners.

During the past few days we have captured intricate trench systems, strong points, and woods, after heavy fighting.

We have also captured several villages northwest of St. Quentin.

Many enemy counter-attacks have been repulsed.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The British War Office today issued a statement which reads as follows:

Local operations were continued successfully yesterday afternoon and during the night northwest of St. Quentin. English troops progressed and captured certain strongly defended localities in the neighborhood of Selency and Cricourt, together with a number of prisoners.

In addition to the counter-attacks already reported, which were launched by the enemy yesterday northwest of Fayet, his troops twice attacked the positions north of Cricourt. These attacks were unsuccessful.

A successful minor operation was carried out yesterday by English troops northwest of La Bassée, as the result of which the line was advanced and over 100 prisoners were taken. A counter-attack launched by the enemy in this locality during the night was repulsed and several prisoners were left in our hands.

We improved our positions slightly yesterday and during the night northwest of Armentières. In patrol encounters and raids between Armentières and Ypres we captured several prisoners.

In Flanders, the British line has likewise been advanced, progress having been made in the sector north of La Bassée.

Palestine: In the northern area our cavalry has occupied Tiberias, Semakh and Es-Samra, on the shores of Lake Tiberias (Sea of Galilee) despite the determined resistance of the Turkish garrisons.

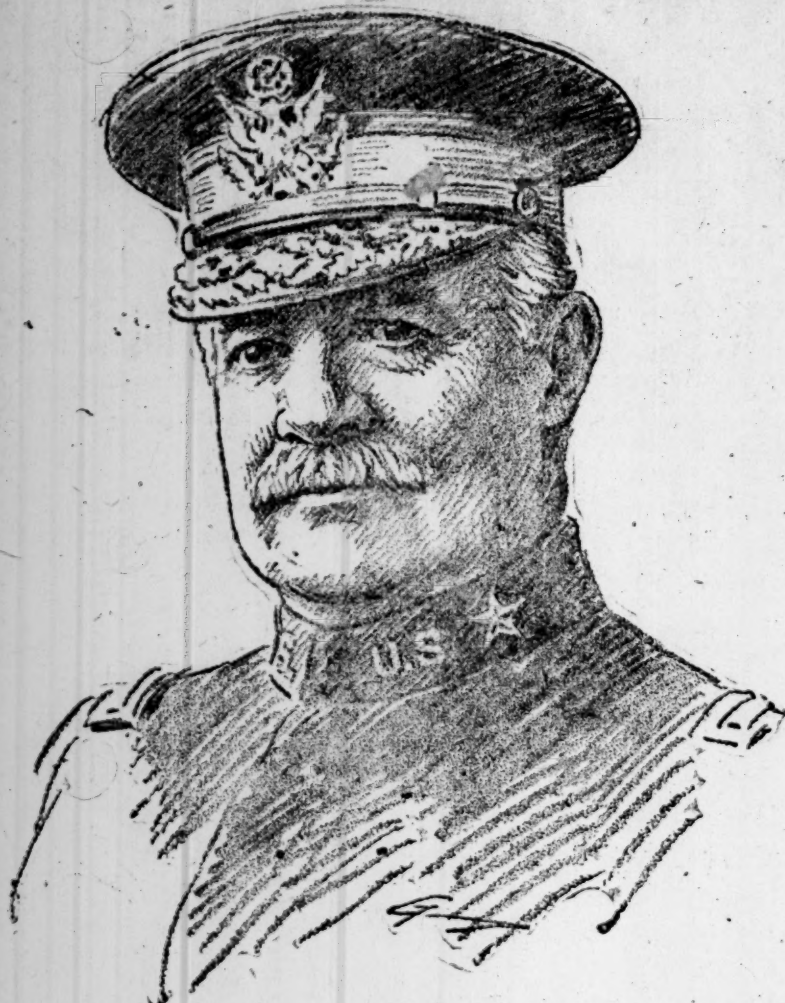
East of the Jordan, our cavalry has occupied Amman on the Hedjaz railway and is in pursuit of the Turkish force retreating northwards along the railway.

Since the commencement of the operations on the night of September 21 our total casualties from all causes amount to less than a tenth of the number of prisoners captured.

A Serbian official statement issued here today reads:

On Sept. 24, Serbian troops achieved a very important success on the left bank (east) of the Vardar. We reached Krivolak and the outskirts of Ishidp. In this region we captured a colonel commanding a Bulgarian regiment and a considerable number of prisoners as well as four howitzers, three mountain guns, 100 horse wagons with teams and other matériel.

Grasko station, which was defended by Germans, has fallen into our hands with enormous quantities of supplies, including 19 guns, mostly heavy ones of 210 millimeters. To the



Major-General Hunter Liggett

number of prisoners we already had taken we added two German officers and several soldiers.

On the right of Prilep our troops have obtained very fine results. Near Izvor we are pursuing the enemy, who is completely routed and in retreat. A great number of wagons with matériel have fallen into our hands.

An enemy battery which attempted to take a position in order to come into action was attacked by our machine guns. The men were killed and the guns were captured. A complete German machine-gun section also was made prisoner.

These Germans complained that the Bulgarians had abandoned them intentionally and said that the Germans had continually compelled the Bulgarians by threats of opening fire on them to return to the fighting line.

At Troyas the Bulgarians burned their depots and the fires spread to a hospital with the result that more than 100 Bulgarian wounded perished. A horse hospital also was destroyed in the fire.

We have liberated more than fifty Greeks and ten Italian soldiers who had been captured.

It is confirmed that the Bulgarians continue to commit atrocities on our soldiers when they fall into their hands. One of our patrols of four men was found near the village of Vepuchana horribly done to death.

Our aviators have used their machine-guns very effectively against the retreating enemy troops.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The French War Office tonight issued the following communiqué:

This morning French and American forces attacked enemy positions in the Forêt d'Argonne at different points.

The operations were carried out under satisfactory conditions.

West of the Forêt d'Argonne, the French troops advanced six kilometers in some places.

The battle is continuing.

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The French War Office today issued the following statement:

Between the Ailette and the Aisne, the Germans renewed their attacks last evening in the region of Allent and Moulin-Laffaux. The enemy succeeded at the latter point in penetrating the French lines, but an energetic counter-attack by the French re-established the situation.

Further south the French have enlarged their gains, east of Sancy and have taken prisoners.

WAR REPORTS AND COMMENTS

King George Expresses Appreciation of Recruiting Efforts in India—Tribute to Indian Army's Work in Palestine

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The King-Emperor has sent the following telegram to the Viceroy of India:

"I am delighted to hear of the very satisfactory reports of recruiting in India during recent months and I congratulate you, the princes and the people of India, upon what has been achieved to meet the demand for increased man-power of our fighting forces. It gives me especial pleasure thus to express my appreciation at this time of general rejoicing at the brilliant victory in Palestine, in which the Indian Army has played so prominent a part. This combined success of imperial and allied troops will, I feel sure, be an incentive to all India to further efforts for securing a speedy and final triumph."

General Allenby Congratulated

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Mr. Montagu, Secretary of State for India, has telegraphed congratulations to General Allenby, expressing deep appreciation at the victory in Palestine and the fact that at the moment when great successes are being won by British and Dominion troops on the western front, Indian cavalry and infantry should have had an opportunity of contributing in so large a measure and with characteristic gallantry to the magnificent victory in the East.

German Airdromes Bombed

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The German airdromes at Buhl, 25 miles southwest of Karlsruhe, and Kaiserslautern, between Metz and Mannheim, have been bombed by machines of the British Independent Air Force, it is officially announced today. Fighting took place during the expedition, with the result that two enemy machines were destroyed. Three of the British machines have not been located.

Seat of Serbian Government

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—(Havas)—Monastir or Prilep will become the seat of the Serbian Government as soon as the allied lines north of those cities have been definitely established, according to Dr. M. R. Vesnich, Serbian Minister to France.

In discussing today the allied victory in Macedonia he declared that it was almost unbelievable that a success of such a magnitude could be won at such a slight loss to the Allies. He said that one of the strongest corps in the fighting incident to the crossing of the Vardar, was made up of Jugoslavians. Among the prisoners taken by the Allies during the offensive were many Macedonians enrolled by force in the Bulgarian Army.

Germany and the War

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—We must be victorious if we are not to perish politically and economically. Grand Admiral von Kuester, former commander-in-chief of the German fleet, declared in a speech to

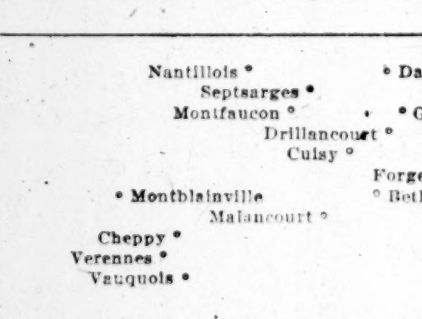


Diagram illustrates General Pershing's communiqué and indicates the relation to Verdun of the towns captured by the American forces in the new allied drive

the German Navy League at Dortmund, a Berlin message reports.

"After the war," he continued, "our ships in large numbers must traverse the ocean and we must have colonies, with strong points of support. We want free trade on the seas and we will only get that under the protection of the German fleet."

He eulogized the sword as a means of victory, declaring:

"As nature needs storms, as God has given beasts teeth and claws, man also needs the sword."

Referring to the proposed League of Nations, he declared that Germany would only have the role of a Cindrella.

Enemy Aeroplanes Destroyed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Ten hostile aeroplanes were destroyed yesterday and three driven down out of control. Sir Douglas Haig announced in his aviation communiqué tonight.

"At night, another hostile plane was shot down in flames. Three of ours are missing."

"Thirty-five tons of bombs were dropped during the day."

Consul Poole at Stockholm

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Arrival of Consul-General Poole, of Moscow, at Stockholm, was reported in a State Department message on Thursday afternoon.

SOFIA IS REPORTED UNDER MARTIAL LAW

PARIS, France, (Thursday)—Martial law has been proclaimed in Sofia, according to news printed in the German press, says Le Journal of Zurich. It is said that the Bulgarian Cabinet is in continuous session and King Ferdinand had a long consultation with Mr. Malinoff, the Premier, yesterday.

Pacifist manifestations were held at Sofia on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, it is reported.

Fresh dispositions made by General Franchet d'Espèrey, who has passed through Prilep, justified the belief that there will be an energetic exploitation of the great inter-allied victory in Macedonia," says Marcel Hutin, editor of L'Echo de Paris.

CANADA AND ALIEN ENEMY CLUBS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Two orders-in-council dealing with alien enemies and other foreigners have been passed by the government. The first one deals with 13 alien enemy organizations, which have been placed under a ban by the government. Investigation has proved that these are Bolshevik clubs. They have now been declared illegal associations and a penalty of five years imprisonment or a \$5000 fine may be imposed on anyone found belonging to them. The clubs are all of the revolutionary character, mostly Russian.

The second order-in-council deals with newspapers in enemy languages, and, from now, the publication of such is forbidden. Such papers, if they wish to continue, must be printed in English or French. The order affects about half a dozen German publications in Western Canada.

RAILWAY STRIKERS ARE RETURNING

Mr. Thomas Announces British Government's Refusal to Alter a Comma of the Agreement and Men Decide to Return

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Strike meetings at Newport and Swansea, as well as Cardiff, yesterday, decided on resuming work immediately, and many men, accordingly, returned to the railway offices the same night.

Previously, troops, fully equipped for foreign service, had arrived at Cardiff and Newport, while, in London, other contingents were dispatched to the East End.

The government's energetic action and public indignation produced an evident effect, while J. H. Thomas, more than any other individual, was responsible for the result achieved.

In a speech at Cardiff, yesterday, he did not hesitate to describe the government's offer of the previous week as generous, and declared that the government had informed him that it regarded the strike as a challenge to itself, and that not a comma of the agreement would be altered, even if the whole of the railwaymen of the country stopped, and what was more they were going to discharge their functions as a government regardless of consequences.

That Mr. Thomas declared, was the issue the strikers had to face, and he told them with all deliberation and sincerity that if he were Prime Minister, if he were a member of the Cabinet, as he might have been, he would do precisely the same.

He used to be proud of being secretary of the largest union in the world, and of having received a larger vote than any man, but he could say that no longer, and after seeing this thing through he would cease to be their general secretary.

This declaration made a great impression, and a vote of confidence in Mr. Thomas was subsequently taken without dissent.

Mr. Thomas afterwards stated he was not resigning to secure a vote of confidence from his men, but because he felt that as leader he was not in a position to guarantee a code of honor such as he had demanded from the other side. He also stated that sinister influences had been at work among the younger men, even secret codes having been employed.

In the London district, today, the railway service still remains disorganized, and it appears that strike leaders have refused to take notice of unofficial advice, and are awaiting instructions from the strike committee, which is expected to meet at Newport this morning. It is hoped, however, that the strike will end in London today.

Shipwrights' Strike

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The European Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor learns from a reliable source that the strike of Clyde shipwrights is spreading to other shipyard trades, and ship production being of such immeasurable importance, it is obvious the government must act and that promptly. The law provides three methods, namely, enlistment of the strikers of military age for the army, prosecution of the ringleaders under the Defense of Realm Act and the imposition by the Munitions Tribunal of fines on every striker.

The announcement of the government's decision is expected shortly, and, meanwhile, it is pointed out afresh that the men's action has been disavowed, not only by their own executive, the Shipwrights Trade Union, but also by the executive of allied trades namely, the Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades Federation. It is also a violation of the scheme drawn up for the Admiralty by the joint committee of those two bodies in April, 1918, two clauses of which read that there shall be no arbitrary alteration of wages and no stoppages of work.

M. POINCARE RECEIVES AMERICAN MISSION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Mr. Gompers was presented to the President of the Republic at the Elysée last night by the American ambassador, M. Poincaré having a long conversation with them. During the day Mr. Gompers and the members of the American labor mission were guests of M. Pichon at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In welcoming the guests, M. Pichon paid tribute to labor's patriotism and courage in the devotion to the cause which was that of the emancipation and liberty of democracy.

At luncheon, in proposing a toast to the President of the American Republic and the President of the American Federation of Labor, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs said he associated Mr. Gompers' name with that of a great citizen, who, in the eyes of France, was the embodiment of the great idea of a fight to a finish for the freedom of the peoples.

Mr. Gompers, among other visits, called yesterday on Marshal Joffre, who congratulated him on the American effort, and on the splendid influence Mr. Gompers had on American labor.

In an interview with Le Journal, Mr. Gompers declared himself satisfied with the results of the London conference. "Taking them as a whole, my proposals were adopted," he said. "The great majority of British workers are with us in working for one end, namely complete victory."

HOW TZECHO-RUSSIANS EVACUATED SIMBIRSK

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—An official Vladivostok message definitely announces the Tzecho-Russian evacuation of Simbirsk, regarding which reports have been conflicting. The reason given is the overwhelming pressure of the Red Guards, among whom are many Germans, and the message states that the Tzecho-Russians retired in complete order to the left bank of the Volga. It is also officially stated that Prince Lvoff has been specially deputed by the U.S. Congress to implore the speediest military aid from the Allies and that he is leaving for Vladivostok for that purpose.

BRITISH COLUMBIA ROADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

PENTICTON, B. C.—A large attendance of delegates marked the opening of the second annual convention of the Good Roads Association of British Columbia. The association urged the construction of a highway to connect the coast cities with the interior of the province. Owing to the topographical conditions of the southern portion of British Columbia, this is a costly undertaking. Division of opinion exists, and was given expression at the convention, as to the best route. One set of delegates pressed for construction of the trans-provincial highway through the Fraser-River section to Kamloops, and then through the North Thompson River valley to Edmonton. The alternative route is over the Kettle Valley Hope mountains and through the Kootenay district. One would go north through the Yellowhead, and the other far south over Crow's Nest Pass, passing through the famous fruit districts of Kerecemo and Okanagan and on to Nelson. The highway might have been almost completed by this time had it not been for the interruption of the war.

HIGHER PRICES FOR NEWS PRINT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—A new and higher price for news print to Canadian newspapers and publishers has been fixed by Commissioner R. A. Pringle, K. C., as a result of extensive inquiries and hearings instituted during the past months. For Eastern Canada the price will be \$69 per 100, and, for the West, \$79. This is as compared with a general price for both East and West of \$56 a hundred.



Where Marshal Foch has begun new offensive

Cooperating with General Pershing, Generals Berthelot and Gouraud have attacked the German positions from west of the Forêt d'Argonne to the region of Verdun. On the left the French troops have gained ground over a distance of approximately four miles. On the right the Americans have penetrated the enemy lines to an average depth of seven miles. The position of the towns captured is shown on the diagram which accompanies this map.

Say You'll Buy a Liberty Bond—Say it SATURDAY

Blouses are like handkerchiefs, one is not likely to have too many. It is a good policy to pick up a becoming blouse whenever you see one. The striped crepe de Chine blouse sketched here will appeal to a great many women because it has a good deal of individuality at the price, \$5.75. The broad tucked front and high tucked collar are white georgette.

FRENCH BLOUSES

plenty at Filene's

All over the country French blouses are hard to get. But Boston women, who enjoy wearing only nice, simple, hand-made French blouses can fill their wants easily. The Filene Paris office has kept us well supplied; another large shipment of French blouses came this week, the prettiest for some time. White batiste, white voile blouses, partly hand-made, at \$4; entirely hand-made at \$5.75, \$7.50, \$8.75, \$10.75, \$12.75 to \$25.

Filene's—mail orders filled—fifth floor

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON, MASS.

\$5.75

THE GENTLE ART OF
"COGNOMOLGY"

Names often adapt themselves to people with such amazing fitness that it almost seems as if something more than coincidence had guided the bestowal of them. Certain it is that many novelists have believed in the descriptive quality of names, and used it as the last, completing touch to a portrait. Balzac, the supreme master of characterization, seems to have been more keenly sensitive to the resonance of names, where the naming of his personages was concerned, than almost any other author. The invention of names for his characters was with him nothing less than a highly developed system, which he himself designated by the rather cumbersome title of "cognomology."

In the pages of the *Vie Humaine* the apt significance of names is used so convincingly and with such deliberation that the mere name of a character becomes a perfectly attuned prelude, as it were, to the startlingly keen analysis of various mental processes that is to follow. So we have the name of Vautrin for one of the most sinister figures in fiction; Vautrin that is like the ruffle of a dress, playing the rogue's march, Madame de Listomores—dainty and elegant it sounds, spirited and yet with a quaver in it, like a Haydn minuet tinkling from a harpsichord—for the sprightly dowager of provincial aristocracy, vivacious and eminently well-bred, devoted but equally reserved, kind of heart but none the less sharp of wit and quick of eye, adapting with the nicest of judgments the youthful coquetry of the dignity of her hair. Mademoiselle Gamard, hollow and ominous as the impact of "cultures" beaks, what better could describe the evil spirit of that greatest of transients in a teacup, "The Curé de Tours"; what name could be better suited to the hideous spinster who, with what relentless cunning, plotted the undoing of the simple, helpless abbé? And Madame de Mortsauf, the exquisite heroine of "Le Lys dans la Vallée." Cool and quiet and gray is her name as was her room that overlooked the plains of the Loire; gentle and melancholy as the fall of the leaf.

If Balzac used the descriptive possibilities of names as a painter—it would almost be more accurate to say as a musician—Thackeray found in them another scope for his great power of satire. Many of the characters that first on and off the vast stage of "Vanity Fair" are indicated by a name alone, but by a name so brilliant with color, bubbling over with such irrepressible humor that it takes the place of volumes of description. To Mylord Barchin, for instance, whose name occurs ever and again throughout the cunning, intricate pattern of the plot, we are never personally introduced. It is not necessary. Not only do we recognize in him an old acquaintance the moment his name is mentioned; it is the entire class of society in which he has his being that we recognize, all the Mylordes and Myladies Barchins of the world, hiding their emptiness and futility behind an elaborate structure of pretenses that is as a house of cards against the shafts of Thackeray's amused and withal tolerant ridicule.

Such names as Becky Sharp for the fascinating, designing, minx; as Major Dobbin for the ever true and faithful lover, are too obvious for comment; but Rawdon Crawley, in our huge delight, appears once more as a master stroke of "cognomology." We know him, the unpollished, boisterous dandy, even before we see him hoist his bulk up the staircase to Miss Crawley's prim sitting room, before we hear him startle that lady's genteel ears with his barrack-room vehemence. And when our beloved friends of "Vanity Fair" journey across the Channel, and Thackeray allows his capering spirits an unstinted holiday! Who has not rocked with laughter at the doings in the Grand Duchy of Pumpernickel on the Rhine, where the Transparent family holds brilliant court? We visit the ducal hunting lodge at Grogwitz on the River Pump; at gala performances we listen to that "pretentious little thing" the prima donna Madame Lederling (leatherlugs); and we young Lord Tapeworm, the Chargé d'Affaires, rise in his box and "bow and slipper as if he would represent the whole Empire." At court functions we see Madame de Schmezzhart perform the polonaise and hear whispers of the rivalry between the royal princesses of Schlippen-Schloppen and Putztausend—Donnerwetter for His Transparency's hand.

And master of them all in the art of "cognomology" is Dickens. Uriah Heep is a triumph of suggestive designation. So is Scrooge; so is Mr. Pickwick. Misadventure spells optimism and does anything sound harder than Edward Murdstone? Betsy Trotwood could be nothing else but a comfortable, motherly aunt. Squeers, Fagin, Dick Swiveller, Pecksniff, Sairey Gamp—the mere sound of the words calls up a long procession of clearly-drawn characters, all looking the part their national christening irrevocably settled them to play.

Many great novelists on the other hand seem to have paid no heed to "cognomology"; with some the system may almost be said to have worked the other way, and the commonplace names they have lent their characters have, in some measure become consecrated to those characters alone. So the ordinary name of Tess will always unconsciously recall Hardy's beautiful goddess and from the name of Maggie our thoughts will wander to "the" Maggie in fiction, the small, high-minded rebel whom George Eliot has endowed forever with the breath of life.

In one of his amusing, and, when all is said and done, harmless fits of literary enmity, George Moore discerns a "backstairs, out-at-the-elbow" sound in the name of Dickens, while Thack-

eray reminds him of the "clatter of a pile of plates." But he does not call on the services of an ear so alert to the modulations of syllables in the selection of names for the characters of his novels. In those names commonplace and flatness are sometimes carried to such extremes that once more one suspects that studied artlessness, that "strenuous simplicity of style" as Professor Phelps of Yale calls it so delightfully, that is the most distinctive feature of Moore's work. John Norton; it is really too simple and sure enough, the short story that follows has all the tire-some abstruseness of too great simplicity. Evelyn Innes for the name of a world-famous singer is disturbing. And our gullibility, for all our pleasure in the fine book, comes to an abrupt standstill when we are asked to believe that a singer by the name of Evelyn Innes can sing Isolde.

LEIPZIG FAIR IS
AFFECTED BY WAR

Ancient Prominence Is Lost
Through the Recent Appearance of a Number of Rivals

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland.—Leipzig Fair, for centuries the greatest and most important commercial fair in the world, is no longer without emulators. New sample fairs have been started in the past few years, London and Paris, Lyons and Bordeaux, Milan, Utrecht and Basel, and still more are in process of organization.

The commercial editor of the *Baseler Nachrichten* considers these new developments will have an extremely important effect on the industrial future of Germany. "Leipzig," he says, "must look with jealous eyes upon these new undertakings which will become stronger the longer the war lasts. To see her old pre-eminence gradually becoming weakened must be exceedingly unpleasant. Even more painful must it be for Leipzig to see in Germany itself endeavors being made to undermine her position. The preliminary outcome of these is the Breslau Fair, held for the first time at the end of August.

"Of course the people of Breslau are declaring that they have no thought of competing with Leipzig. They intend to strike out a path for themselves, and primarily to make the fair a medium for trade with the East. An East-European institute has been created in the Silesian capital for economic purposes, and as is the growing custom in Germany today, it will be under military patronage. Breslau is counting upon attracting large numbers of visitors from the new Russian border states and is very optimistic regarding her future trade with these countries.

"It is idle to speculate whether the idea of creating a fair at Breslau would have been carried into effect if the developments in the East could have been foreseen. The moment in which the German embassy has had to be removed from the Russian capital to a distant point in the occupied territory, is certainly not a favorable time for opening up commercial intercourse between the two countries, the more so as, since the treaty of Brest-Litovsk, the necessary commercial relations have been restricted to the stipulated compensation traffic. In any case it is certain that Breslau will be competing with Leipzig for Leipzig has been abandoned by the Entente, the interests of the neutrals are slight, as Germany can export little owing to the shortage of raw materials, and also, owing to the question of exchange, can import hardly anything. The way to the West is closed against her, perhaps only to the end of the war, but perhaps also for long after the war—that nobody can say at this moment.

"The Silesian capital, however, is not going to enjoy any monopoly of the new markets of the East. Budapest is already holding an oriental fair, which was opened by the Hungarian Minister-President, Dr. Wekerle, in the presence of a large and influential gathering of official and commercial personages. The Budapest fair is intended to show the home products of the Bosnian and Herzegovinian spinning industries, as well as the trade and industries of Bulgaria and Turkey. It is interesting to observe that this rivalry between Breslau and Leipzig which has developed in Germany is also seen in other countries. In France, Paris is to have a fair, as well as Lyons, and in Switzerland Lausanne is setting up a competition with Basel, where the first fair was a great success.

"Leipzig fair is being held almost amidst increasing difficulties. This time all intending visitors have been requested to bring their own bed linen, towels, etc., as it will be quite impossible for the hotels to supply these very necessary articles. The shortage of linen has long been felt in Germany, and months ago the hotels and restaurants were forbidden to put tablecloths on the tables, or to furnish their guests with table napkins. Later on the authorities requisitioned large supplies of linen from the hotelkeepers, taking sometimes as much as 70 per cent of their total stocks. For this they paid less than peace-time prices, which is not one-tenth of the present value. If indeed there is any present value, when it is impossible to buy such goods at any price.

"In these circumstances it is quite impossible for the hotels to furnish their guests with pre-war time comforts or even necessities. If the hotel is only a quarter full there may be sufficient bed linen to go round, but when crowds come the supplies are absolutely inadequate. Hence the request to the Leipzig fair customers to bring their own sheets and towels. If the war continues much longer they will probably be asked to bring their own food."

BRITAIN'S EFFORT IN
THE WAR

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

"It is one of the characteristic qualities of the people of Great Britain not to blow their own horn. Indeed, they not only studiously avoid anything in the nature of self-advertising, but they have an inveterate reticence and reserve—frequently mistaken for haughty self-complacency—in speaking of their own achievements. They are given to understating their case.

G.T. BRITAIN



CANADA



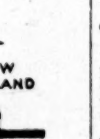
AUSTRALIA



INDIA



NEW ZEALAND



The make-up of the British Army

Picture shows the relative contributions to the British forces made by Great Britain and the Dominions

they are apt to grumble rather than pat themselves on the back. They have a distinct aversion to the limelight.

"It is partly due to these national traits that the magnificent war effort of Great Britain and the incalculable value of its results to the allied cause have not perhaps received here and elsewhere all the recognition and appreciation to which they are entitled. It is also due in part to a persistent, subtle and very adroitly conducted propaganda on the part of Germany and of those who are still pro-German." Thus does Mr. Otto H. Kahn write in the introduction to the pamphlet just issued by the British Pictorial Service entitled, "Know Your Ally, a Brief Record of Great Britain's Contributions to the Cause of Democracy and Liberty."

The compilers of this little pamphlet which sets forth so graphically Britain's effort in the war, do not waste any time in discussing matters upon which all are agreed. Thus the fact that Britain did not desire the war, and was not in any sense prepared for it is dismissed in a few words. The events of the last few years, especially the events of the early days of the war show only too well how utterly unprepared Great Britain was for the present struggle. Sea-girt, with the longest coast line of any nation in Western Europe, she rightly maintains, as the compilers point out, a big navy for defensive purposes—a navy which on two occasions had voluntarily and spontaneously come to the aid of America when her liberty was menaced. But beyond a small army for the defense of her homeland and colonies, she possessed no armed force with which to make an offensive. Britain and her dominions maintained but three soldiers out of every 2600 of the population; Germany, on the other hand, maintained 26 out of every 2600 of her population in 1914. Thus in August, 1914, the British Army consisted of 250,000 regulars and 200,000 reservists. She had also a force of 250,000 territorial (partly trained volunteers), and with this force of 700,000 she had to guard the homeland and India.

Nevertheless, immediately the war broke out she entered upon her stupendous task with the utmost decision and determination.

Within a few days of the declaration of war, the first expeditionary force of 160,000 men, or more than three-fifths of her standing army, arrived in France, and by common consent saved that country from certain defeat. Within a week of the declaration of war, Lord Kitchener asked for 100,000 volunteers. They were enrolled in less than a fortnight. In the fifth week of the war 175,000 men enlisted—30,000 in a single day. And so it went on an ever-increasing rate, until on May 25, 1915, King George made the announcement that no fewer than 5,941,000 men had enlisted voluntarily in the army and navy. In August, 1918, Mr. Lloyd George declared that the Empire had raised 8,500,000 for the army and navy, of which Great Britain alone had contributed 6,250,000. Today every third male of any age in the British Isles is fighting. In the British forces and in Britain itself, all questions of nationality are subordinated to the one great aim. The following table which the compilers insert in their pamphlet shows more clearly than anything else what the Empire has done in the matter of man-power in the fighting forces.

FORCES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

	Total	Per cent of Forces	Per cent of Forces excluding India, Africa, etc.	Per cent of Population	Proportion of Population in Forces
England	4,520,000	60.4	69.5	13.3	1 in 7.5
Wales	280,000	3.7	4.3	9.8	1 in 14.2
Scotland	620,000	8.3	9.6	12.0	1 in 7.5
Ireland	170,000	2.3	2.7	3.8	1 in 26.3
Continents from overseas	900,000	12.0	12.9	6.7	1 in 15
India, Africa and other Dependencies					
Native Fighting Troops, Labor Corps, etc.	1,000,000	13.3			
	7,500,000	100	100		

Since the above figures were prepared the forces have been increased by 1,000,000 and the percentage of men born within the British Empire is today higher than shown above.

The next point taken up by the compilers is the question of casualties. And here the purpose is deliberately to offset the scandalous rumors that have been circulated that Britain was reserving her man-power, and that her casualties were far inferior or less than those of the other countries of the Empire. Here again the table given in the pamphlet is of the utmost value in gaining a just appreciation of what the British have lost.

The relative proportions of men in the British forces and of casualties suffered by each part of the British Empire, exclusive of India, Africa, etc., Nov. 1917, are as follows:

	Per Cent of Armed Forces	Per Cent of Casualties
England and Wales	70	76
Scotland	8	10
Ireland	6	8
Dominions and Colonies	16	6

The figures speak for themselves.

THE JOINT DRIVE AND
AMERICANISM

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; . . . AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, ARTICLE I.

Previous articles on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Sept. 25 and 26.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Reviewing the government's indorsement and request for the financial support of the people for the National (Roman) Catholic War Council in the approaching joint drive for war funds, in the light of public appropriations for sectarian institutions, it becomes apparent that both have many features in common and that if one is a violation of the American tenet of the separation of church and state, the other is also.

To take up in detail an analysis of state aid to sectarian institutions for dependent children made in these columns of recent date, the following may be said of the government's relations with the National (Roman) Catholic War Council:

1. No appropriation is made, as in the case of the community and the church institution, but the government has requested the people to contribute to the National (Roman) Catholic War Council along with the other six organizations in the joint drive. The financial support of all the people is asked. The public money-raising machinery is brought into operation. A great public effort will be made to raise, along with the sums for other bodies, the \$30,000,000 budgeted for the National (Roman) Catholic War Council. A vast sum will not doubt be realized from the drive and the National (Roman) Catholic War Council will share accordingly. So far as cash on hand is concerned—which is the substance of an appropriation—the government's request for public support of the National (Roman) Catholic War Council will have the effect of getting the money for this work.

2. Like the sectarian institution to which the county sends the dependent child and in which it pays for the child's support, this war work done by the National (Roman) Catholic War Council is directly owned and controlled by the Roman Catholic church, the religion of this church is actively promulgated among the Roman Catholic men in the service, and no other form of religion is taught.

3. Now, as with the care of dependent children, war work for the soldiers is, in itself, a good work.

4. But, as in the case of dependent institutions through public money, certain consequences are likely to flow from the government's expressed support of a sectarian organization in war work which from the standpoint of public policy cannot be considered as good.

Reasons why such consequences, following upon this practical union of church and state, may be regarded as injurious, follow roughly the same lines as in the case of the sectarian appropriations, and may be enumerated somewhat as follows:

1. With the assistance of the millions of dollars, which the public is called upon to give, the Roman Cath-

olic church will be able to reach more of its own believers in army and navy, and to do more with them, than otherwise would be possible. (In this connection it should be remembered that the National (Roman) Catholic War Council is an organization representing the church, that its direction of war work is in the hands of bishops, and that the lay element, such as is exemplified in the Knights of Columbus, now works under it.) This parallels the situation in the violation of the separation of church and state, where a church institution getting state aid is able to take care of more of the dependent children of that church than it would without the State's financial assistance. The Roman Catholic church, where it receives a public appropriation for the purpose, is encouraged to find every possible dependent child of its own faith because the public pays the bill. The same thing follows in army and navy. The Roman Catholic workers will be encouraged and enabled to find and do something for or with practically every single Roman Catholic in army or navy, because the public pays the bill. It is perfectly patent that no other church has any similar opportunity. Protestant churches generally work through the Y. M. C. A., and the Y. is a non-sectarian institution.

There might not be the slightest objection to the Roman Catholics reaching all their people, if all denominations were on the same basis. But the point is that the Roman Catholics have been given the exclusive opportunity to do this, that the work is being carried on by the church and not by laymen, and that it is to be financed by all of the people, acting at the request, and under the influence, of the federal government.

The Jewish church possibly may receive help similar to that given to the Roman Catholics, but inasmuch as the Jewish people work largely through the Y. M. C. A., and their efforts are quite different from those of the Roman Catholic ecclesiastical enterprise, it is obvious that a sharp differentiation exists, although the Jewish work is, it is true, in a measure sectarian.

2. In procuring, for the Roman Catholic church, this financial assistance, the government will help the church to hold its membership in the service intact. Other churches, with the possible exception of the Jewish, have no such opportunity. Again this works out as in the case of dependent children, where state aid to a sectarian institution enables that church to round up every possible child of the faith and train him in the church.

3. Once again, as where state aid to sectarian institutions helps to strengthen that form of religious belief, so government support in the army and navy tends to strengthen the religious belief of the Roman Catholic communicants. Reports from the camps and front made by Roman Catholics are continually to this effect. No other church, however—again with the possible exception of the Jewish—has such an opportunity. For, thanks to the government, the people of the country are to be asked to contribute liberally to the joint drive, inclusive of the National (Roman) Catholic War Council, and that means giving directly to the Roman Catholic church the opportunity given him to donate to the Roman Catholic religious work but none to give to Methodist or Baptist work of a similar nature. The Y. M. C. A. is non-sectarian.

Government support of the Roman Catholic church work in army and navy, in short, may enable the Roman Catholic church to reach practically all of its members in the military forces; may help the church to hold its membership intact; and may strengthen the religious belief of Roman Catholic sailors and soldiers. Other churches, working entirely or largely through the non-sectarian Y. M. C. A., saving possibly the Jewish, have no such advantages.

Government indorsement of the Roman Catholic war work, in a word, operates much like the public appropriation for children in a sectarian institution. It stimulates at public expense, or donation, a distinctly sectarian enterprise, while other churches receive no such benefit. It seriously violates the basic idea of the separation of church and state.

NEW ZEALAND MERCHANT FLEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Interest has been awakened by the Auckland branch of the Navy League in the proposal to build a merchant fleet for New Zealand, and particulars have been sought by the league of Australia's decision to build standardized wooden ships. The magnificent timbers of New Zealand, particularly Kauri, should be suitable, the Navy League considers, for building a composite vessel with steel girders, using engines manufactured in New Zealand. Ten ships of 2500 tons, if they could be built, would supply an excellent training ground for young New Zealand sailors and should return a handsome profit by carrying New Zealand butter, cheese, wool and meats to British market.

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LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 329)

For Men of Jewish Faith

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I have taken much interest in your paper since I have got acquainted with it; that is, since I am in the army. I congratulate you for the interest you take in the Jewish nation and most other good articles written by your writers, but here is another thing I ask you to take up. This is for the sake of Jewish soldiers at Camp Eustis, Va. Of course, I am leaving soon with our regiment and brigade, but there will be other boys here that should enjoy it. Why shouldn't the Jewish Welfare Board open an eye on Camp Eustis? Let them have a man of Jewish faith, of about 50 years old, so he could brace up some of the boys who could not speak English, or get them together and have prayers every Saturday or Friday night, at least.

For myself, I hope to go through this war with great victory for our U. S. A. and a lasting peace.

(Signed)
PRIVATE HARRY SUNSHINE.
Camp Eustis, Va., Sept. 23, 1918.

(No. 328)

Flour Substitutes Too High

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Being interested in the "Little Stories of Profitsteering" in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor, I send this experience in my own household buying.

On opening a package of corn meal, a slip was found saying contents had been reduced to 1½ pounds net to conform to Rule 21, United States Food Administration. The change in the weight being brought to my attention, I turned to my household accounts to ascertain the price paid on previous purchases and discovered while the flour company was courteously asking tolerance for the small matter of the continued use of an unnecessarily large carton, they made no mention of the fact that the price of the reduced amount was the same as before the reduction. This rather suggested the gentlemanly highwayman of other days, it seemed to me. Then I read in The Christian Science Monitor of May 11, 1918, a statement of Food Administrator Hoover that wheat flour substitutes should sell for from 10 to 20 per cent less than wheat flour. A little calculation showed that, while wheat flour was selling for eight cents a pound, this corn meal cost me 13-13 cents a pound. Corn meal was one of the substitutes supposed to sell for 20 per cent below flour, and this package should have sold for just under 10 cents, instead of 20 cents, the price paid.

I naturally made inquiry of the grocer about this condition of affairs, but received no satisfaction, only a vague, slightly aggrieved reply that "things were changing, you could not tell anything about it." I said, "Then I suppose we are to pay what you ask and say nothing further." And there the matter ended. I continue to use corn meal in order to conserve wheat flour, and I continue to pay at this rate for it. Housewives appreciate the work The Christian Science Monitor is doing in uncovering dishonest practices of this kind, which are not at all helpful to those who want to do their bit in conservation of the needed foods, and also do it in lending Uncle Sam their money, instead of being "held up" by profiteering of this kind.

(Signed) CONSTANCE GORDON.
Santa Cruz, Cal., Sept. 15, 1918.

(No. 331)

Dividing Drive Contributions

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Let me thank you for the invaluable service you are rendering the cause of religious liberty in calling attention to the dangers involved in the single drive for war charities. I wish to urge upon every like-minded Protestant to do what the editor of the Baptist Watchman (as quoted in your columns) counsels: "To designate where his gifts shall go, and to make sure that they go there by writing a check for the respective recipients." I myself shall divide the sum I feel I can give in these proportions: one-half to the Y. M. C. A., one-fourth to the Y. W. C. A., one-eighth to the Jewish Welfare Work, and one-eighth to the Salvation Army. Perhaps these various bodies will kindly furnish the exact way in which checks should be made out.

(Signed) A Friend of Protestantism.
Marblehead, Mass., Sept. 20, 1918.

JUNIOR RED CROSS
AND SCHOOL WORK

Plans Announced for Gulf Division of Society Under Which an Auxiliary Will Be Placed in Every School in the Division

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Although government rulings are rigorous against allowing war work to interfere with school routine, and in the face of considerable opposition from the parents of children attending the public schools, especially in Louisiana, the gulf division of the Red Cross is proceeding with the organization of Junior Red Cross branches in 8000 schools within the territory it covers.

Plans announced for the gulf division of the Red Cross are to the effect that a Junior Red Cross Auxiliary will be placed in every public school in the division. These auxiliaries will act as centers for all branches of Red Cross work for children. Not only will they handle the actual Red Cross work allotted to them, but they will conduct war savings stamp drives, Liberty Loan campaigns and food conservation propaganda, make furniture for cantonments, make gauze work, make hand-ages, knit sweaters and socks, or perform any other work which may be assigned to them by officials at the headquarters of the gulf division.

The great question this announcement has aroused all over the State is, "When will the children find time to study, if all these duties and obligations are added to their school work?"

In addition to this, the public schools are to be made headquarters for junk of all kinds, according to announcement by the gulf division of the Red Cross, in the following words: "The salvage department will be an important branch of the Junior Red Cross this year; articles commonly considered useless waste will be collected at the schools as headquarters and sold for the Red Cross. The children will do this."

Plans for the organization of the work were outlined as follows: "A chapter school committee will be in charge of the work in each parish; the parish superintendent of schools will act as chairman, assisted by members of the Red Cross and county and (Roman) Catholic educators. State conferences of the Junior Red Cross for the rest of the gulf division (outside Louisiana) will be held soon in New Orleans, and other meetings will be held in Alabama and Mississippi."

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GERMANY MAKES A
BID FOR ECONOMIC
UNION WITH POLAND

(Continued from page one)

Finland, Poland, and Rumania, he said that, regarding Poland, Germany hoped to attain economic equality of the Central Powers with Poland on the Polish market, and was ready in return to include Poland in the future Central European economic alliance and temporarily to conclude a provisional commercial treaty with her on the basis of most-favored-nation treatment.

Germany also proposed that German and Austrian subjects should be on the same footing with the Polish subjects in Poland in matters concerning trade and industry and acquisition of property, particularly land, and intended also to demand of resuscitated Poland the maintenance of laws promulgated during the occupation administration which promote the preservation of German schools and churches.

In Rumania, he said, the tendency developed in the late summer, under Entente influence, to consider that delays in carrying out the obligations of the Bucharest treaty were possible, but the result of Germany's friendly representations was promising, and recently Rumanian demobilization had been progressing more rapidly than was expected after the delays that had lately set in.

Hence at present there was no cause for anxiety. Dealing with the Spanish demands, von Hintze announced that Spain had been offered certain concessions in the case of ships sunk outside the barred zone, Germany being ready to hand over for each of these, for the duration of the war, and against proper compensation, one of the German ships interned in Spain, and having requested the sending of experts for negotiations regarding the applications of the safe conduct system of Spanish ships.

Von Payer, who followed, dealt at the outset with the border states, announcing that it was not intended to let Courland and Livonia and Esthonia continue as independent states, but that they must be, and they also desired to be, he believed, combined into one state, though the question of that state's personal union with Prussia still remained unsettled.

It was unjustifiable, he added, to speak of German annexation of these countries, even though Germany could not concede them the freedom, which, moreover, they had not demanded, to do as they pleased entirely without considering her.

They would, on the other hand, get great advantages from their connection with Germany.

In conclusion, the Vice-Chancellor reverted to the passage concerning the Brest-Litovsk treaty in his part speech, and made it even clearer than before that the German Government's motto is, as he said, "Try to hold what you have."

Center Party's Attitude

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday)—Adolph Groeber, one of the leaders of the Center Party, delivered a speech before the Reichstag Main Committee in Berlin, which is interpreted as somewhat antagonistic to Count von Hertling, who himself is a member of the Center Party and has heretofore had that party's support.

Herr Groeber had been expected, as the party's spokesman, to place himself at the back of the Chancellor. But, according to the Berliner Tageblatt, "The circles of the Left see in his speech, if not a complete disavowal of the Chancellor, nevertheless one which is politically no longer in agreement with all the measures of the government. The sharp attack on the War Minister (von Stein) aroused special interest."

The Lokal Anzeiger says it learns from parliamentary sources that Herr Groeber's speech caused general surprise. "It was generally accepted," the newspaper adds, "as an indication of a change in the attitude of clericals. Herr Groeber defended the Chancellor, but great numbers of his auditors had a feeling that his words were a mere formality and that the Center in actuality is facing a new orientation which will prepare the way for an understanding with both the other majority parties."

ST. MAURICE RIVER
CONSERVATION WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—The most important water conservation work thus far in Canada is that undertaken by the Quebec Government and now nearing completion at La Loutre, on the St. Maurice River. It will store up the waters of the St. Maurice for the benefit of its many water powers, and will double the low-water flow.

The work has progressed steadily since the summer of 1915, in spite of great difficulties in transportation. It is now 80 per cent completed and will cost about \$1,500,000. When finished, it will create a reservoir of 160,000 million cubic feet, forming the third largest artificial reservoir in the world, being exceeded only by the Assuan Reservoir on the Nile and the Gatun Lake on the Panama Canal.

Between the reservoir and the mouth of the St. Maurice there are 17 power sites, with heads of from 10 feet to 150 feet. The aggregate descent at these sites totals 800 feet, but the dams erected in developing the various sites will increase this total head to 900 feet. Under present conditions, these sites have a total capacity of approximately 350,000 theoretical horsepower, but it is estimated that some 900,000 horsepower



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph from Paul Thompson

Admiral von Hintze

The German Imperial Foreign Secretary, in a speech to the Reichstag Main Committee, points to German successes in the East.

will be available when the flow is regulated from the reservoir. At Shawinigan Falls, Grand Mere and La Tuque alone, the three sites at present utilized on the St. Maurice, the potentiality will be raised from an aggregate of some 190,000 theoretical horsepower to over 400,000 horsepower.

WAR PROFITS TAX
YIELD IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—An illuminating address on the Business Profits War Tax Act and the Income Tax Act was delivered by Mr. R. W. Breadner, Dominion Commissioner of Taxes, at the convention of the Dominion Association of Chartered Accountants held in Montreal. The commissioner bore testimony to the good will evinced by the taxpayer, owing to whose patriotic spirit the department had not yet been called upon to appoint a board of referees. Another pleasing aspect of the Business Profits War Tax Act was that it had yielded far more than had been looked for, and that the cost of collection had been much less than was expected. When the bill was introduced into Parliament in February, 1916, the best estimate made at that date as to the revenue which would be produced was \$25,000,000 or \$30,000,000 dollars. In the accounting period of 1915 the amount collected was \$12,508,549, and in the second year it was \$21,271,083. Total collections to date were \$43,320,494. The estimated amount still to be collected for the accounting periods of 1915 and 1916 was \$2,500,000, and for the accounting period of 1917, \$18,000,000; while the entire total for the whole period would be \$63,820,494. The cost of collection for the first year was \$58,174, or 46½ cents per \$100 collected, and for the second year \$59,634, or a fraction less than 38 cents per \$100 collected.

PORT DOVER DOCKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—A large gathering of members of parliament, senators, civic and board of trade representatives from cities and towns in the Grand River Valley, met the Hon. F. B. Carvell, Minister of Public Works, at Port Dover recently, to discuss the advisability of immediately reconstructing the docks there which are, at present, owned by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and which are in a very advanced stage of dilapidation. The minister assured the delegation that whether the government took over the railway or not, the harbor would still be under the terms of the original lease, and that the docks would be immediately repaired by the government for use of the fishing fleet. Port Dover, the delegates pointed out, possesses the best natural harbor on the north side of Lake Erie, and such improvements would not only greatly relieve the congestion of the railways at Detroit and Buffalo caused by ordinary traffic, but would make possible a great saving in freight rates on coal and heavy traffic which could then be transported by water.

COAL DISTRIBUTION IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—As a result of the decision of the United States to place Canada on a monthly basis so far as coal supply is concerned, the Fuel Controller, Mr. Magrath has issued an order bidding coal importers to rotate their deliveries so that all concerned will receive a fair share.

SIR A. CURRIE TO
CANADIAN TROOPS

Commander of Canadians at Front Praises His Men for Their Part in Amiens Battle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

LONDON, England.—Four days after the allied armies launched the attack on the morning of Aug. 8 the first chapter of the biggest and most successful battle of the war ended. By that time the Germans had been hurled miles back from the menacing position they held before Amiens, and the line on the five-mile front assigned to the Canadians was almost 13 miles from their starting-point.

On the fifth day Lieut.-Gen. Sir Arthur W. Currie, commanding the Canadians, wrote the following message, in which he outlined briefly what had been accomplished, thanked all those under his command and gave the reasons for the success. This message was later published as a special order.

"The first stage of this Battle of Amiens is over, and one of the most successful operations conducted by the allied armies since the war began is now a matter of history. The Canadian corps has every right to feel more than proud of the part it played. To move the corps from the Arras front and in less than a week launch it in battle so many miles distant was in itself a splendid performance. Yet the splendor of that performance pales into insignificance when compared with what has been accomplished since zero hour on Aug. 8.

"On that date the Canadian Corps—to which was attached the third cavalry division, the fourth tank brigade, the fifth squadron, R. A. F.—attacked on a front of 7500 yards. After a penetration of 2200 yards the line to-night rests on a 10,000-yard frontage. Sixteen German divisions have been identified, of which four have been completely routed. Nearly 150 guns have been captured, while over 1000 machine guns have fallen into our hands. Ten thousand prisoners have passed through our cages and casualty clearing stations, a number greatly in excess of our total casualties. Twenty-five towns and villages have been rescued from the clutch of the invaders, the Paris-Amiens railway has been freed from interference and the danger of dividing the French and British Armies has been dispelled.

"Canada has always placed the most implicit confidence in her army. How nobly has that confidence been justified; and with what pride has the story of your gallant success been read in the homeland! This magnificent victory has been won because your training was good, your discipline was good, your leadership was good. Given these three, success must always come.

"From the depths of a very full heart I wish to thank all staffs and services—the infantry, the artillery, the cavalry, the engineers, the machine gunners, the independent force, consisting of the motor machine-gun brigade and the cyclists, the tank battalions, the R. A. F., the medical services, the army service corps, the ordnance corps, the veterinary services, the chaplain services, for their splendid support and co-operation, and to congratulate you all on the wonderful success achieved. . . . Since the foregoing order was circulated the Canadians have advanced another 2500 yards, making the depth of their penetration into Hun territory almost 15 miles. An additional 17 guns have been rounded up, bringing

the total to date up to 167. More prisoners have been taken, so that the tally for the corps exceeds 10,000. The villages recaptured number 29. These constitute the larger captures only.

Guns Captured by Canadians

LONDON, England.—According to Mr. J. F. B. Livesay, the Canadian correspondent at the front, the most impressive sight to be seen now in the vicinity of the battlefield to the East of Amiens is the park of artillery captured by the fourth army with which the Canadians are incorporated. When seen, the total number of guns of all sorts and sizes from the German field gun numbered upward of 219. These figures by no means include the entire number of guns captured, as there are others not yet brought in. Perhaps the most interesting pieces of the Canadian trophy are the high velocity five-point nine-inch guns. These are naval guns of about 45 caliber, with a range of 20 miles and have been employed in shelling our back area, including pot shots at Amiens Cathedral.

Taken all in all the enemy has been forced, though recent heavy losses to impress into service weapons 20 years old alongside guns of 1918 pattern. It has been impossible to keep a record of the machine guns captured, which are passed through the base ordnance to be overhauled, but they run into thousands. As for rifles, they come in by the wagon load. Except for half-a-dozen pieces all the artillery captured by the Canadian force are serviceable and many of them fired back their own ammunition at the Boche before being parked. There is a vast store of enemy ammunition of all kinds, sufficient for thousands of rounds per gun. Pretty nearly each captured gun carries a chalk legend of which the following, on a naval gun, is typical: "Application for the award of this article as a trophy is being submitted by the blank battalion."

FINAL ESTIMATE OF
SASKATCHEWAN CROP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—The final crop estimate of the Provincial Department of Agriculture shows a wheat yield for Saskatchewan of 98,464,845 bushels from an acreage of 9,101,000, giving a provincial average yield in wheat of 10.8 bushels to the acre. The value of the wheat crop of Saskatchewan in 1917 was \$225,536,000, according to the figures the Hon. Charles Dunning submitted at the last session of the Legislature. This year's wheat price of \$2.24 a bushel would give a total value of \$220,561,252, or only \$4,974,748 less than last year. However, there were 1,000,000 acres more in wheat this year than last, so that to make the present crop actually as profitable as last year's the value would require to be nearly 500,000,000 in excess of what it is now estimated to be.

The yield by provincial crop districts is as follows, for wheat only:

Province	Area	Yield	Value
South Eastern	1,098,832	10.6	11,647,619
Regina-Weyburn	1,385,129	13.9	19,253,293
South Central	1,601,448	8.7	13,932,597
South Western	342,223	5.8	1,284,083
East Central	2,848,498	12.5	9,698,481
Central	2,157,226	11.4	24,592,376
West Central	837,360	6.6	5,526,576
North Eastern	397,131	20.0	7,942,620
North Western	562,215	6.9	3,886,392
Total	9,101,000	10.8	98,464,845

TANK BRIGADE FOR
CANADIAN CORPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—In the course of an address delivered at a meeting held under the auspices of the Great War Veterans Association, the Canadian Minister of Militia, Maj.-Gen. S. C. Mewburn, expressed the hope that Canada would shortly have a tank brigade as part of the Canadian corps. He added that a tank battalion for Canada had been raised overseas within eight weeks of the time it was asked for. Approximately there were 60 tanks in a battalion numbering 90 officers and 800 other ranks.

In the following language, General Mewburn predicted universal training in Canada. "I have no hesitation in saying the day will come when we will have universal training in Canada. By universal training I do not mean compulsory military service. I mean the youth of Canada could and should afford to give up at least one, two, or three weeks for a year, or a few years in going into camps of instruction and getting some discipline and training."

ITALY AND JUGO-SLAVS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—The following statement has been issued to the Italian press: "In conformity with the decision reached at a Cabinet Council on the 8th inst., the Italian Government has informed the Allies that it considers the movement of the Jugo-Slav peoples for the acquisition of independence and for constitution in a free state as being in harmony with the ideals for which the Allies are fighting, as well as with the aims of a just and durable peace. The allied governments have replied that they note the Italian Government's declaration with satisfaction."

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Application for tickets by mail may now be made, and should be addressed to W. H. BURMAN, Manager, Symphony Hall, Boston, Telephone Back Bay 1492.

ARMY HAS 8000
AMERICAN INDIANS

About 75 Per Cent of the Young Braves Enlisted in the United States Forces in the Cause of Democracy Were Volunteers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In the stress of war work and the press of new conditions many happenings of peculiar import pass unnoted, yet there is more than ordinary interest in the announcement that the North American Indians have contributed 8000 young men to help save the civilization which is the white man's boast and to maintain which is his self-appointed task. Seventy-five per cent of these young braves are volunteers, the others responded cheerfully to the draft. Word has recently been received that a large contingent has arrived safely in Europe.

There is much more than appears in the bald fact of this addition of fighting men to the armies of the Allies. It marks the obliteration of the old tribal lines and the crumbling of the wall between white men and red men. Practically every tribe is represented, and some of the tribes have dwindled until their young men are few. The old fighting names appear, Apache, Sioux, Pawnees, Cherokees, Blackfeet, and the old fighting traits characterize the young men. Prosaic khaki has replaced feathers and war paint, but the modern Indian maintains the fighting traditions of his race.

In a Dakota village full-blooded North American Indians enlisted bearing such picturesque names as Samuel Bravecrow, James Villagecenter, John Ironthunder, and Thomas Pheasant. Among the first volunteers of the race was John Peters, a Menominee Indian, with Company A, first engineers, who fought bravely against the Germans.

Several companies have been formed wholly of Indians, but in general they are merged with the whites and make good comrades. There are several chiefs in the army and many red men have official rank.

Dr. Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, says: "I am proud of the work of the Indians in this war. There are no better fighters. They have accepted the strictest discipline and severest possible dangers with courage and credit. They have placed themselves in a concrete and vital relation to the government under whose protection they live and in the administration of which they are destined to participate."

ANTI-CONSCRIPTION
RESOLUTION IN DUBLIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday)—At a meeting in Dublin yesterday the Irish party passed a resolution, Captain Gwynn dissenting, calling for the abandonment of conscription and stating that the continued threat of conscription, combined with the policy of coercion, had created a feeling of profound indignation throughout the country.

The Earl of Granard is to succeed the Honorable Frederick Wrench as Irish food controller on the latter's return as chief commissioner to estates in the commissioner's department.

FRANCE IS STILL
FRIEND OF RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—M. Regnaud, French High Commissioner to Siberia, on reaching Vladivostok, declared to a representative of Le Petit Parisien that the close friendship uniting France and Russia had by no means been effaced in the hearts of the two nations. France had to reply to the appeal of the same peoples of Russia so as to terminate Bolshevikist disorganization, which was producing dismemberment and ruin. The Allies wished to help the Tzecho-Slovaks, whose national existence they recognized, but their action would always be directed in the interests of Russia, and for conciliation of political groups. France and her allies were pursuing in Russia an absolutely disinterested aim.

Cooperation With Allies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Russian Chargé d'Affaires in London has received a telegram from Mr. Tshaikowsky, head of the Provisional Government for Northern Russia thanking him for his good wishes, and stating that the government is cooperating with the Allies for

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the reconstruction of the army, as energetic military action alone will be able to overcome the Bolsheviks.

Mr. Golovatchef in Peking
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PEKING, China (Thursday)—Mr. Golovatchef, in charge of foreign affairs in the Omsk government, arrived in Peking on Sept. 21, and was presented by the Russian Minister to the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs and the allied diplomats. Mr. Golovatchef will leave Peking for Vladivostok shortly to rejoin Mr. Vologodsky, President of the Omsk government.

Mr. Litvinoff Leaves London

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Mr. Litvinoff, the Soviet representative in London, left for Russia, last night, with members of his staff and numerous other Russians. In accordance with the arrangement agreed to the party will not be allowed to enter Russia before British officials to be repatriated have crossed the Russian frontier.

DELAY IS FORCED
IN SUFFRAGE VOTE

(Continued from page one)

be as strong then as they are likely to be in this session of Congress. If the amendment cannot be carried then it is not believed it can be carried until the complexion of the Senate has changed, which can be only after the elections. With this in view, it is difficult to see how the final test can be postponed with any advantage.

Throughout the whole day, as senators for and against the amendment made speeches, rushed conferences were held in all parts of the chamber and in the corridors. Senators Lodge, Underwood, Reed, Martin and Wadsworth showed a feeling of confidence early in the day which accounted, perhaps, for the apparent dampening of the enthusiasm of suffrage forces.

The race question rose and was precipitated into the argument by Senators Williams of Mississippi and Hardwick of Georgia. The Senator from Mississippi proposed an amendment confining the suffrage to white women only. With this modification, he declared, he was ready to support it. Such a compromise cannot be accepted, as it would, it is believed, be too sad a commentary on that question of equal rights and democracy which is at the root of the contest. The amendment will be rejected, even should it turn out to be the case that for the present, at least, the attitude of the South on the Negro question stands between the women of the United States and enfranchisement.

It is hoped that this barrier will not prove insurmountable, but failure would be more acceptable, it is believed, than the adoption of a half measure.

BRAZIL TO HONOR GENERAL FOCH

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—The government is preparing to present to Marshal Foch a gold medal, as a token of Brazilian appreciation for his victories.

ATTACK DICTATED
BY THE PACKERS

(Continued from page one)

worth more. The stockholder will find his stock enhanced in value, or will get back the excessive profit in the shape of a stock dividend. If he sells his stock dividend, it is just as much cash. If he keeps his stock dividend, and this dividend does actually represent excessive profit, then the stockholder draws indefinitely an annual dividend upon an excess invested profit.

The packers' stock dividends have been notable. The Swift cash dividend of 1916, of \$25,000,000, followed by the sale of an equal amount of Swift stock to stockholders at par, was in effect a stock dividend. Not long after followed the Armour stock dividend of \$9,000,000, which was declared from a surplus of over \$98,000,000, and last spring came the latest dividend of this nature, from Swift & Co., for \$25,000,000. Altogether these make a total of \$130,000,000 in the way of stock dividends. Certain observers of the packing industry declare that all three of these stock dividends represent to some extent excessive profits taken by the companies, invested in the business, and ultimately turned into stock.

No objection is seen to investment in the business of perfectly legitimate profit. The investment of excessive profits on a large scale has certain harmful results. Among these may be named the following: 1. It may tend unnaturally to augment the legitimate advantages of the great over the small establishment, hence it injuriously affects competition. 2. It consequently may tend toward monopolistic control in the original field. 3. It may tend toward expansion beyond the original confines of the business into other lines and perhaps toward control in some or many of these. 4. It may tend toward the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few. 5. It may tend toward the perpetuation of such concentration, for a great aggregation of wealth as such may be easily dissipated, but when largely invested in a great and growing concern, this concentration may have elements of permanency. 6. Finally, it may tend toward payment of dividends on a capitalization larger than legitimate, as measured by legitimate profits.

JUDGMENT APPEAL
HEARD IN TORONTO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—An appeal from the judgments awarding Sister Mary Basil \$24,000 for alleged persecution, assault and abduction, by Dr. Spratt, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Kingston and others of Kingston, has been begun in the first divisional court.

FOURTH FRENCH WAR LOAN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Le Journal Officiel has published a decree authorizing the issue of the fourth War Loan. Subscription lists will be opened on Oct. 20, the rate of interest being 4 per cent, the price 70 francs, 80 centimes.

Vogue Hats sold in
Pittsburgh Only at
The Rosenbaum Store

Vogue hats represent the high water mark of exclusiveness. They possess what so many hats lack—hand tailoring—and lack what many hats possess—commonplaceness—and this despite their moderate prices.

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Ladies' Dresses of all descriptions, Plumes and Fancy Features, Kid Gloves, Gentlemen's Clothing, etc. Dressed and Coated

CONFEDERATION ON THE BALTIC SOUGHT

Lithuanians Oppose a "Poland of Yore" and Would Have the Sea Dedicated to Joint Use of Peoples on Its Borders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Ukrainians and Lithuanians are not enamored of the proposal to establish a "Poland of yore," according to a statement issued by the Lithuanian National Council on Thursday, nor are they complacent toward the recent action of the Holy See in appointing two Polish bishops in Lithuania, disregarding the national rights of the Lithuanian people, it is claimed. A synod of the Lithuanian clergy is meeting this month to decide upon the attitude that they will take in regard to these bishops.

"A glance at the map," says the statement, "will plainly indicate why the old kingdom of Poland cannot assume its ancient form. The Ukrainians and the Poles are members of the Slav world, as are also the Great Russians, the Czechs-Slovaks and the Jugos-Slavs, and for them to organize a confederation should be wholly compatible. Their interests are mutual, their field of activities lies in eastern and southeastern Europe, trending toward the Adriatic and the Black seas. There the Slav states can effectively block the German expansion toward Siberia, toward Caucasus, and toward Asia Minor."

"But the objective of the Lithuanians and the Letts, the Estonians and the Finns, differs from that of the Slav. These peoples dwell on the borders of the Baltic Sea and the Scandinavians. The safety of all these nations depends upon the freedom of the Baltic Sea from German arrogation, which cannot cease to be real until the Baltic Sea has been dedicated to the joint use of all the peoples dwelling along its borders and thrown open to the world at large."

"To force the Lithuanians into a confederation unnatural to them, such as would be the 'Poland of yore,' would be a political and a diplomatic blunder. The Lithuanians in previous centuries were able, by their own exertions, to resist the German Drang nach Osten. Only the Letts and Estonians were subjugated. By entering into an alliance with the peoples surrounding the Baltic Sea the political, economic, and intellectual forces of the nations so allied would be tremendously augmented and German influences would encounter insuperable difficulties. The German expansion into native Russia would be blocked preemptively."

Hence the Entente should proceed according to the wishes of those people who can assure the greatest safeguards against Germanism in the future. A northern confederation for the peoples on the borders of the Baltic Sea is as natural and desirable as a southern confederation for the Slav nations."

In regard to the election of Duke von Urach as King of Lithuania, the council has received this report from Switzerland:

"On the German pressure, the Taryba, or State Council of Lithuania, was forced to look for a King without having a chance to consult the will of the people of Lithuania, who are working for an independent Lithuanian republic. The selection by the Council of Duke von Urach as a king of Lithuania was not to the liking of Lithuanian masters. The official note on this subject was printed in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, which declared that Lithuania has no right to select kings or take similar steps without consulting Prussia. The German military authorities demanded that this note be printed on the first page of Lithuanian newspapers. On refusal to comply with such demands, the German military authorities have stopped the printing of these papers until they publish the note. The Lithuanian press, accustomed to these methods of coercion under the Russian rule, when they wanted to make them use Slavonic characters, instead of the Latin, went on strike, which lasted 40 years. They are expected to go on strike now till Prussian autonomy will be crushed and Lithuania will be delivered from the abuses of German military masters."

GERMAN NEWSPAPER PLANTS ARE ATTACKED

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil.—German newspapers at Porto Alegre, in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, early this week so aroused the populace by criticizing Brazilian affairs that attacks were made on the plants of three newspapers. The plant of El Journal da Tarde, formerly the Vespertino, according to reports received here, was wrecked and burned. Heavy police guards were thrown about the offices of the Gazeta Popular and the Gazeta Volksblatt and the crowds were kept at bay until the excitement subsided.

CAMPAIGN PLEA TRACED TO SOLDIER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, made public on Thursday a letter from William J. Cochran, director of publicity of the Democratic National Committee, denying that the committee or anyone connected with the Davies campaign was responsible for an advertisement published last week calling upon Wisconsin soldiers at Camp Grant, Ill., to vote for Joseph E. Davies for Senator, because President Wilson desired loyal voters to do so.

In the recent exchange of letters

between Mr. Tumulty and Will Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, on the subject of bringing the war into politics, Mr. Hays quoted and roundly condemned this advertisement. Mr. Tumulty asked Mr. Cochran for a statement on the subject, and in his reply the latter wrote:

"No such advertisement as the one you quote was inserted in any Wisconsin paper. After the election, I was informed that a Wisconsin soldier, a non-commissioned officer, temporarily at Camp Grant, acting upon his own initiative, had inserted the advertisement you have quoted in the Rockford Star, published at Rockford, Ill. The soldier, who was very earnest in the support of the candidacy of Mr. Davies, wrote this advertisement himself, and paid for it with his own money."

SEIZED BREWERS' PAPERS WITHHELD

(Continued from page one)

Fox was testifying to the non-existence of the documents, an official raid was being made on the offices, and nearly a carload of documents and plans were discovered.

"The attorney fixed a six-months' time for the proper classification and sorting of this matter, which covered a period of 10 years' history of the association. Humes continued to press his suit, using his own statements, with the result that in order to avoid publication of the facts contained in these documents, the association pleaded 'nolo contendere,' which is the equivalent of guilty, and paid a fine of \$7,000."

"The government still retained the evidence in its hand; yet all the efforts on the part of individuals and groups of individuals favoring the dry since that time to obtain these documents have always brought refusals from those high in power, with the explanation that the public revelation of these documents would cause the ruin of more reputations than any other documents in the country's history. The league has been untiring in its efforts to uncover these facts, but the way has always seemed blocked by an adamant wall."

Mr. Konta Accused

League of Which He Is Leader Said to Be Working Against Czechs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Eugene S. Bagger, secretary of a recently organized committee for Magyar democracy, says that a summary of the activities of the Hungarian Loyalty League, of which Alexander Konta is said to be president, has been placed before the military intelligence officers in this city, and that steps have been taken to present a memorandum on the same subject to Washington. The committee believes the league is working against the Czechs-Slovaks and against the war aims of America and her allies, "by preaching to Hungarians the Magyar jingoistic doctrine of the thousand-year-old Magyar national state, which is the well-known euphemism used by pro-German propagandists for junker rule and the oppression of the Magyar races."

Mr. Bagger charges Mr. Konta with working to cause distrust between Magyars in America and representatives of the Czechs-Slovaks and Jugos-Slavs. The committee plans to conduct a campaign among Hungarians in America as to the war aims of America and her allies, and to establish cooperation with the representatives of the Czechs-Slovaks and Jugos-Slavs for the destruction of "the tyranny of the Hapsburgs and the Austro-Magyar junkers."

Bars to Cease Business

Many Liquor Licenses in New York Not to Be Renewed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The majority of the proprietors of the approximately 9000 hotels and saloons holding liquor licenses in this city are not expected to apply for renewals after the present ones expire on Oct. 1. This conviction was expressed to this bureau on Sunday by Jacob Ruppert, a leading brewer, in discussing the Federal Food Administration's order that all breweries must close on Dec. 1.

This order is discussed in the liquor trade as "the handwriting on the wall," and Mr. Ruppert believes the majority of proprietors are preparing to enter other businesses as soon as possible. He points out that it would be unwise for them to remain in the liquor trade after their licenses run out, because, "once brewing is stopped, it would take at least two years to get it back into good running order again."

Meanwhile anti-prohibitionists are holding up the order as a blow to real estate values and excise revenue. But C. W. Fiegenspan, president of the United States Brewers Association, after declaring that the order will exert a wide effect on capital, labor, realty, commercial and financial institutions, says:

"Speaking for the brewers and to the beer-consuming public and to all others feeling themselves aggrieved by this sudden and drastic step, I say that I am sure that the President must be in possession of the facts making this move necessary, and it is not only our duty to comply with the order, but it is a privilege to make this supreme sacrifice on the altar of patriotism." Brewers say there may be no beer for sale after Jan. 1.

ARGENTINE STRIKE ENDS
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—The strike of the postal and telegraph employees, which has been in progress since Sept. 5 was settled this week. For one week all mail service was at a standstill, and there had been only partial service since.

Y. M. C. A. DIRECTOR AGAINST MERGER

L. L. Pierce of Western Department of Organization Says Two-Drive Plan Would Have Been Much Preferable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—"The joint drive is a condition brought about by the President's letter, which we must observe," declared Lyman L. Pierce, director of the western department of the Y. M. C. A., in discussing the joint drive for war welfare funds.

We have been opposed to all mergers and war chest plans so far as the Y. M. C. A. is concerned, because we believe our work should not be presented with any other. The only thing we can do now is to get in and make the drive a success, although we should much prefer the original plan as outlined by the Secretary of War.

"The difficulties we will find along the lines of sectarianism will have to be overcome as best we can. We must make the drive a success in spite of any such difficulties." The Rev. E. P. Ryland, Mount Hollywood Congregational Church: "My feeling is that two drives would have been much wiser. I wish that the work of all the organizations might be carried on in harmony by all persons. But I really believe that the human mind is so constituted that the original plan would have been much better. I do not like to see sectarianism admitted under war pressure and where there is serious objection on the part of many people toward compulsory contributions to the funds of the Roman Catholic War Council it cannot help but affect the Y. M. C. A. in raising the money so much needed for its work."

Drive and Sectarianism

Texas Methodists Say Success May Be in Jeopardy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

CONROE, Texas.—Danger of denominationalism entering into the joint war activities drive for funds, as approved by President Wilson, is seen by the Rev. Ira F. Key, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, here. Mr. Key says Methodists here and elsewhere in Texas will do all they can to aid the campaign and will strive to prevent any feeling of favoritism or denominationalism from entering, but admits that this feeling may tend to defeat the plan.

"There is naturally much rivalry between different organizations and denominations, and this rivalry is not altogether wiped out by our patriotism," Mr. Key said. "Wherever this feeling is permitted to take root and grow, the success of the war fund drive will be placed in jeopardy thereby."

"The recent order of the War Department removing camp pastors and intrusting the religious work about army camps and cantonments to the Young Men's Christian Association and the Knights of Columbus, the former representing the Protestants and the latter the Roman Catholics, will tend to encourage the denominational rivalry in the joint war fund drive."

Passing on Appeals

San Francisco Committee to Determine Legitimacy of Requests for Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—A plan has been devised here whereby a committee of the State Council of Defense, cooperating with the charities indorsement committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and a committee representing the San Francisco Advertising Club, will pass upon the legitimacy of appeals that are made to the public in behalf of various war activities and charitable purposes.

The committee representing the Advertising Club will examine and approve or disapprove requests for advertising, subscriptions and donations in behalf of publications outside the well-recognized mediums of advertising; while the committee representing the State Council of Defense will pass upon appeals for donations having to do with war activities and war charities.

War Chest Plan Discontinued

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

PORT ARTHUR, Texas.—Owing to opposition of the labor unions of Port Arthur, the community war chest plan that had been adopted by the Committee of Public Safety as a means of raising funds for all war activities, has been discontinued temporarily. The plan was to have employers deduct 2 per cent from the wages due employees, this amount to be paid over to the Committee of Public Safety and held as a fund from which the quotas assigned Port Arthur in future war activities campaigns would be paid, thus doing away with all so-

licitations and other work incidental to raising these funds.

Labor unions objected to the retention of any portion of the wages due their members and thus forced discontinuance of the plan. Efforts are now being made to induce the unions to alter their position, but unless the labor classes agree to the plan voluntarily, it will be permanently dropped.

BANKERS PLEDGE ALL TO FREEDOM

Chicago Convention Sends Loyalty Message to President, Who Expresses Appreciation of the Financiers' Efforts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Delegates to the American Bankers' Association, in convention here on Thursday, in a message to President Wilson, pledged every ounce of energy, every resource at the command of the bankers of the nation, to the cause of human freedom and independence. They assured the President that they will loyally support and follow his lead, as the commander-in-chief, in the mobilization of every effort and every resource of America to the end that all power and strength in this great land shall be made available for war until victory for the allied armies shall have been attained and the world made safe for democracy.

President Wilson sent a message to the bankers expressing his gratification, and that of the whole country, for the splendid spirit and efficiency with which the bankers have helped the government in all the important matters of loans.

Charles A. Hinsch, president of the American Bankers Association, in his annual address expressed confidence in the future. "In the face of all that concerns us," he said, "our hope merges into confidence and we are surging freedom as a pinnacle and burying slavery deep in a dugout. We are releasing the energies of the world for service and stamping out power for greed and selfishness. We are putting autocracy down, but we still have to see democracy up. Until that has been accomplished, the struggles will go on indefinitely, sometimes on blood-red battlefields, where armed forces clash, but often in the social ranks, where the weapons will be ideas. It is our privilege to live in the most eventful period of the world's history. What a wonderful opportunity for the development of our national spirit, for service, for sacrifice, for achievement, and to prove ourselves worthy of the lofty ideals cherished by our forefathers."

Governor Lowden of Illinois, addressing the bankers, declared that until Germany admits the plain truth that she was the aggressor in this war and that it is the result of a conspiracy for half a century, the only answer to her talk about peace is that which President Wilson gave some days ago to Austria.

MEXICAN BOMBS FOUND IN JEROME

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

PHOENIX, Ariz.—A detachment of United States guards was ordered to Jerome, Ariz., on Thursday, following a report to authorities here that 12 bombs had been found hidden in the Mexican quarter of Jerome. The bombs, the report said, were found following the Sunday night Mexican outbreak in which Horace Anderson, a mine watchman, and one Mexican were killed. There have been persistent rumors that a Mexican uprising in Jerome is planned.

NEW YORK STATE MEN FINED

AUBURN, N. Y.—Herman A. Tonne of Syracuse was fined \$2500 and was sent to the penitentiary for 30 days by Judge Ray in the Federal Court, on Thursday, after being found guilty of seditious utterances. Hermon Alguire of Massena changed his plea to one of guilty after the government rested. He was charged with defaming Congress as a set of drunkards. Judge Ray fined him \$1000.

NEGROES FOR CONDUCTORS

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

CLEVELAND, O.—Negroes over draft age will be considered for jobs as conductors on the city's traction lines if a man-power shortage develops when women conductors lose their places on Nov. 1 through an order of Secretary of Labor Wilson, company officials said on Thursday.

CAMPAIGN INQUIRY POSTPONED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The investigation of campaign expenses of congressional candidates was postponed on Thursday when the Senate Privileges and Elections Committee voted, 10 to 1, to delay action until after Nov. 15. This will be some time after the congressional elections.

A Red Cross Call!

The Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross sends out this call for women to report for such time as they can give to SEWING.

Sewing is less picturesque than knitting or some other welfare activities, but at the present moment is vitally necessary to meet immediate demands.

Don't stay away because you are inexperienced or don't like to sew. The soldier boys ask it of you! Come now!

Apply to VOLUNTEER SERVICE BUREAU
BOSTON METROPOLITAN CHAPTER
AMERICAN RED CROSS
142 BERKELEY STREET, BOSTON

TEMPORAL POWER MOVE IS OPPOSED

California Christian Advocate Editor Sees in the Reported Effort of the Vatican New Menace to World Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Commenting on the article by Henry Wood, staff correspondent of the United Press in Europe, stating that it is the wish of the Pope to have a papal nuncio or papal ambassador at Washington, and otherwise setting forth the aspirations of the Roman Catholic Church for temporal power, which article was printed recently in San Francisco papers and probably in other parts of the country, Dr. Francis M. Larkin, editor of The California Christian Advocate, official organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the far western portion of the United States and in Hawaii, in an editorial headed, "The Pope Seeking Temporal Power," in the issue of his paper for Sept. 26, says:

"He is at it again. Yet we question if he has ceased striving to establish the Holy Roman Empire beyond the confines of the Vatican. The sooner the American Roman Catholics cut loose from the Pope at Rome seeking temporal power the better it will be for them and for this country and for the world. We are fighting for democracy, which must destroy autocracy in government. Does the Pope or his advisers think that this almost universal revolt from Hohenzollernism and kings of every kind in the interest of democracy for the world is to react toward the establishment of the Holy Roman Empire as a temporal power? If so, he is very far astray."

"Many people were startled at an article by Henry Wood, United Press staff correspondent, and published in a San Francisco paper on Aug. 29, stating that the Vatican is pursuing a steady policy of resuming and establishing diplomatic relations with as many countries as possible. Many people do not understand that the Pope is not only the head of the church, but is also the temporal ruler of the Vatican, and that he never places his feet outside of its confines, because he refuses to recognize any temporal ruler to whom he is subject. It will also be a surprise for them to learn that an army of 5000 soldiers is maintained at the church's expense for the protection of his personal and temporal power within the Vatican."

"The correspondent states that already the Vatican has met with marked success in its efforts, and goes on to say: 'One of the dearest projects along this line which his holiness has declared in competent circles to have at heart is to see the apostolic delegate at Washington raised to the position of a papal nuncio or papal ambassador. At the present time no official relations exist between the United States and the Vatican.'"

"We are not disposed to prophesy,

but in this case we suggest that it will be a long time before any administration dares to recognize a church official in such diplomatic relations in the United States, and when it does so it will be the end of its administration. There is no more reason for a papal delegate at Washington, as suggested by this correspondent, than there is that the Methodist Episcopal Church should have a corresponding delegate at the Court of St. James. The United States has settled the question of church and state, and the people will brook no administration that would attempt to create a temporal relation with an ecclesiastical monarch."

REPUBLICANS MAKE ATTACK ON MR. FORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—The Republican State convention here nominated four State officers without opposition. The nomination of Truman H. Newberry for United States Senator was indorsed. Will H. Hays, national committee chairman; Senator Charles E. Townsend and Gov. Albert E. Sleeper, the three leading newsmen, did not laud Commander Newberry in their speeches, but bitterly attacked Henry Ford, his Democratic opponent, who ran on both tickets. Paul H. King, manager of the Newberry campaign, was defeated in an attempt to make him vice-chairman of the State central committee. Lt.-Gov. Dickinson, who attacked the Newberry campaign before the primaries, was turned down as district vice-president of the convention.

The Republicans indorsed woman suffrage and came out strongly in support of the war program of the United States.

CAVALRYMEN MADE PRISONERS IN MEXICO

FABENS, Tex.—Seven cavalrymen of a United States unit on border patrol duty crossed the Mexican border here on Wednesday without knowing it and were made prisoners by the Mexican troops encamped at Guadalupe opposite here.

They were held during the day, their horses fed, and they were given dinner by the military. Late in the day they were released and permitted to return to the American side with their rifles and side arms. The accidental crossing caused rumors to be circulated here that the men had been kidnapped and forcibly taken across the boundary.

NEW ORLEANS LOYALTY LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Invited to New Orleans by prominent business and manufacturing interests, as well as by labor leaders of the city, Cliff Williams, district superintendent of the United States Employment Service, is here to cooperate with representatives of the interests named in laying plans for the organization of a branch of the Loyalty League. He is accompanied by James A. Metcalf, assistant superintendent.

PORTO RICANS ON EMERGENCY WORK

Those Employed by United States Government at New Orleans Not to Interfere, It Is Said, With Organized Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—As common laborers, the 1241 Porto Ricans who arrived in New Orleans on Wednesday went to work on Thursday at the \$20,000,000 warehouse being erected by the quartermaster's department below the city. Maj. J. L. Lee, construction quartermaster, said the Porto Ricans would have to work as laborers until they showed their ability to do other work. The government has fitted up quarters for the men and will feed them. "Any bar-room in the neighborhood of their quarters that sells liquor to the Porto Ricans will be closed immediately," announced Major Lee.

It is stated that organized labor has nothing to fear from the importation of Porto Ricans for emergency work by the War Department. In certain quarters the opinion had been expressed that the government was trying to "bear" the labor markets, and George W. Moore, president of the Building Trades Council, had heard that the carpenters and other skilled workmen in the shipment were to substitute skilled labor at common labor prices.

Major Lee assured Mr. Moore that there was nothing to this. "These men all came here as unskilled labor," said the major. "They agreed to work for 30 cents an hour, and that is what they are doing now. If there are some skilled mechanics among them, and I believe there are, they will be given an opportunity to rise when a vacancy occurs."


RISE IN BOSTON'S LIVING COST

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A report on Thursday from agents of the Bureau of Statistics who conducted a survey in Boston, shows that the cost of living in that city has increased 65.24 per cent since December, 1914, and 12.29 since March, 1918. The cost of food was 61.90 per cent higher than in December, 1914, and of clothing 118.96 per cent higher. The cost of housing was 2.36 per cent higher.

RENTAL COMMISSION URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Tenants' League and other protestants have adopted resolutions to be sent to President Wilson, Governor Whitman and Mayor Hylan, asking their influence toward the appointment of a government commission with full power to regulate rentals, on the theory that houses are public utilities.



The
BALFOUR
Price
\$8.00

A Modern Shoe—An Old-Fashioned Price

If you need shoes, there is no economy in waiting until they cost more. If we won the war tomorrow leather would still be hard to get for some time.

Don't Wait
Buy your
"Fighting
Fourth"
Liberty Bonds
on
SATURDAY

Walk-Over SHOES

This shoe, because it furnishes both Comfort and Style, is a Walk-Over leader. It has a heel and toe for the sidewalk—a toe and top for the office, and it contains room for one entire foot.

It is a favorite with men at every stage of their experience. You see, besides Comfort and Style, it brings with it the famous Walk-Over Quality.

Look at its fine, thoroughbred lines, and then take a peep back at the price. There is economy in getting such a shoe at such a price.

Walk-Over Shoes are sold in leading cities throughout the country.

A. H. Howe & Sons
WALK-OVER SHOPS
170 Tremont St.—BOSTON—378 Washington St.
2359 Washington St., Roxbury

PROTESTS AGAINST THE MALVY VERDICT

French Socialists Issue Manifesto Charging Senate With Setting Aside the Law in the Trial of the Former Minister

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—There was no surprise when, on the result of the Malvy trial becoming known, there were instant and loud complaints from many quarters, chiefly representative of labor and Socialist interests. It was made plain during the course of the trial that that would be the case, and that the leaders of organized labor were strongly disposed to regard the prosecution of Malvy incidentally—or perhaps more than that—as an attack upon themselves and their interests. M. Malvy having at various times supported their pleas and demands, and in various ways acted as what they call the workman's friend. Therefore his conviction inevitably aroused a storm of resentment, some of the leading circumstances of which, beginning with the immediate and fiery protest of the chief labor union, the Confédération Générale du Travail, and followed by that of other labor organizations and advanced political societies, have already been reported upon in this paper.

This, as was stated, was expected and calculated upon by the government and its supporters; the main question in this respect was whether any such agitation as would be set up would be likely to last, or whether, despite the efforts of leaders, it would not be found that the general labor and Socialist mass in the country was either somewhat indifferent to the subject and would be inclined to drop it after a few days' excitement, or whether, indeed, it would not be found in many places that labor interests would look a little coldly upon the suggestions of their leaders and come to the patriotic conclusion that the government in this matter, and the Senate as the Haute Cour with it, had been doing its best for France; that whatever its intentions, even though they resulted in advantage to the working classes, the neglect of M. Malvy had in some instances been carried too far and that on the whole the penalty imposed upon him was just. General opinion was decidedly that this would happen and it was universally considered that, to express it most carefully, it would be a highly unfortunate situation if the trial and its issue should establish any deep and possibly permanent political difficulties in the country with the working classes.

It is to be feared that, with the trial now a thing of the past, and M. Malvy more or less comfortably established at St. Sebastian, all the optimism in this matter has not been justified by subsequent events. The agitation, such as it is, does not die down; in certain quarters it has been intensified. It takes the form of a severe and persistent attack upon the Senate for having exceeded its powers, and it demands a reform or a definition of the Constitution such as will limit the capacity of that body in the future. It will be wrong to underestimate the strength of this agitation. At the same time the agitators place themselves in a difficult situation by closely associating the Premier, M. Clemenceau, with the object of their attack. It was their natural disposition, as it might be said, to do this, but M. Clemenceau, in an atmosphere of success and victory, is in an almost unassailable position with the population of France, and the attack of the Socialists and labor classes is very much discounted by the fact.

Following upon the big meeting in Paris of representatives of various labor organizations to protest against the sentence, and the early manifestations of provincial societies to the same end, there have been many other demonstrations and resolutions in various parts of the country. These include the mechanics of Puteaux, the workers in war factories, builders and metal workers of Cherbourg, the builders' union of the Loire, the representatives of the employees in the armament factories of Châtelleraut, and so on, whose resolutions are in much the same terms as that of the C. G. T., and generally express approval of the latter.

The Socialist newspaper, *L'Humanité*, also claims to have received numerous letters from individuals in all parts of the country protesting against the verdict, and it publishes extracts from several of them, stating that to give an adequate summary of the communications it receives would necessitate four pages being daily devoted to the subject. A considerable proportion of the provincial press also condemns the verdict, this being particularly the case in industrial districts with a large working-class population. Thus the *Progres de Lyon* devotes much space to a slashing attack upon the proceedings, condemning the Senate for exceeding its powers and stigmatizing the whole of the proceedings as an act of political jobbery.

But more importance is attached in many quarters to the statement issued by M. Jean Codet, senator for Haute-Vienne, and one of those who did not follow the example of the 96 in voting for the condemnation. M. Codet says in this statement that nothing remains of the accusations brought by M. Léon Daudet, and that the whole of the French people will learn with much relief that the four cabinets that had been responsible for the conduct of the war before the present one, had not sheltered a traitor in their midst, and that the Chamber and the Senate had not placed their confidence in a man who abused his high office by being a traitor to his country.

The senator goes on to say that in

this way the trial seemed settled when, at the instance of a former public prosecutor, an accusation was suddenly sprung forward again in the form of forfeiture, that is to say failure by a public official in the performance of his duty. To proceed against M. Malvy in this way it was necessary for the Court of Justice to declare itself sovereign, that is to say it arrogated to itself rights which only belonged to a congress resulting from the reunion of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, assembled at Versailles to modify the text of the constitution. It was pleased to set itself above all the law, because it attributed to itself the power to create a new law which belonged only to the two chambers. The senator also comments on the fact that the majority in the Senate that condemned M. Malvy included all the reactionary elements of the Right, a bloc amongst which some, perhaps, hoped that the Republic and on the various ministers who had been at the head of it.

However the most weighty and interesting of the recent indictments that have been issued against the result of the trial and the means by which it was brought about—whatever their real value may be—is the official declaration of the Socialist Party, which winds up the series of similar declarations by the leading organizations which began with that of the C. G. T. This long and bitter denunciation is signed by MM. Albert Thomas, Renaudel, Mistral, Marcel Sembat, Jean Longuet, Bracke, Dubreuilh, Frossard, Bourderon, Brizon, Delpeigne, Flanquette, Grandvalet, Guéde, Maurin, Mourret, Paul Louis, Poisson and Sellier, and is quite representative of all of the many sections of the Socialists, for M. Thomas is now of the extreme right wing of the party with the Quatre-vingt who are good supporters of the government.

The manifesto begins by stating that the Socialist Party, like the Confédération Générale du Travail and like the syndicalist organizations of the working classes, raises its protest against the iniquitous sentence promulgated by the Haute Cour against M. Malvy. It states that the Haute Cour had in the first place been obliged unanimously to recognize the falsity of the odious charges of treason brought against M. Malvy by the Royalist agitator, Léon Daudet, and had even to abandon by a very great majority the accusations that arose from the reports of MM. Pères and Merillon. It protests against the remarkable thesis by which the Haute Cour, placing itself above the constitution and the law, proclaimed for itself by a kind of judicial coup d'état, a sovereignty which might enable it to escape from the conditions formulated by the Chamber of Deputies, as the basis of the trial, and to overlook the circumstances of its own inquiry.

The Socialist Party denounces once more the violation of the guarantees of defense committed by the impossibility of producing witnesses in the new accusation brought by the Haute Cour. It protests against the inconsistency between the verdict and the penalty, which again sets the Haute Cour at variance with the law. It finds in this inconsistency the most absolute proof of the moral uneasiness of the judges who did not dare to go so far as civil degradation, which was the usual juridical consequence of banishment. It regrets that the same judges who had refused to recognize the solidarity of the four premiers with M. Malvy, who had not stopped short of the employment of any means to insure the condemnation of M. Malvy, had recoiled from the logical consequences of their verdict, the necessary sequel of which should have been to hand over to justice the royalist calumniator. The Socialist Party, above all, is not unmindful of the hypocritical maneuvers, the individual influences, the promises or the threats by which the government, concerned in the affair in the person of its chief, was obliged to obtain from certain republican senators a stifling of their conscience so that they appeared almost to approve the verdict.

The manifesto then proceeds to urge that for several years past the Senate had indicated its opposition to all legislation for the benefit of the working classes and even during the war in its public and secret sittings had pursued a policy in this respect which was evidently contrary to the interests of the nation. The Haute Cour had desired to punish a minister who was accused of a policy of confidence in the proletarian organizations, and who had brought about the happy termination of conflicts in which the egoistic interests of certain capitalists had played the principal part.

After a further denunciation of the part played by the Senate, the Socialist Party calls on all its parliamentary representatives to develop its protest in Parliament and the country; it affirms its desire to denounce a policy by which the national defense itself would have to suffer, since the natural or normal disagreement between classes is aggravated by it, and it invites those who have a care for republican institutions and for their development under law and justice, to join in it in defending them against the misdeeds of certain parties in the republic, and against the underhand attack of reaction which unscrupulously hides itself behind the Union sacrée.

SASKATCHEWAN TAXATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from The Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—It seems extremely doubtful if there will be any change in the taxation system now in vogue in the province in spite of the representations made to the government by delegates from the urban and rural municipalities recently. The Premier, Mr. Martin, in an interview, has declared that to impose a provincial income tax following on the Dominion tax would be a hardship. At the moment he was not enthusiastic about making any change in the taxation system.

AMERICA'S TIMELY SUCCOR FOR INDIA

Indian Finance Minister Tells How Sudden Rush For Conversion of Notes Was Met

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Sir James Meston, Finance Minister designate of the Viceroy's Council, spoke recently to the Overseas Press Center on the subject of India and the war. He stated that over and above the immense supplies of foodstuffs and raw materials of various kinds shipped to the use of the Allies in the war, India had recently developed a very large export trade, of leather, Cawnpore at the present time providing all the leather for the boots and accoutrements of British armies in the East. Owing to the immense increase in the exports from India to Great Britain the value of the rupee had greatly risen. The result was that the metallic rupee reserves had gradually disappeared and it had become necessary to have recourse to currency notes. At the time when this was done, a few people got wind of the measures which were being taken to reduce pressure by increase in circulation, and it was imagined the government was postponing liabilities. "If such an impression had prevailed and had spread among ignorant masses of the people we should have been faced with a very serious position indeed," declared Sir James Meston. "The value of silver was rising, and there was large demand for rupees on the part of exporters of Indian produce. The country people who had currency notes rushed into the towns to get them converted and a very great stress was put on the reserves. In fact India was face to face with a shortage."

"British currency notes might have been presented in large numbers on currency centers and we should not have been in position to liquidate. This would have meant very general unrest among the people, great difficulties in recruiting, the closing down of a great deal of war work, owing to the workers refusing to be paid in currency notes. The export of wheat, jute and other products would also have stopped. It was at such a crisis as this that the United States came in and saved us. They undertook to raise \$200,000,000 from reserve, withdrawing paper money to that extent, recouping themselves gradually by purchase of indigenous silver at a fixed rate. Our hope is," added Sir James Meston, "that they will give us in India this \$200,000,000 converted into fine silver. This action on the part of the United States resulted first in relieving great anxiety in India, in fixing the price of silver for some considerable time, and, owing to the Indian exchange being fixed, it will be possible for us now to get on in India and do all that we may be asked to in connection with the carrying on of the war. We owe a great debt of gratitude to the United States for having stepped in at a most critical moment of our history."

"As for the effect of the war on India," Sir James Meston said, "it has brought great benefits to all in India connected with the land, and it is a fact that 90 to 95 per cent of the population is engaged in agricultural or pastoral pursuits. The price of produce had risen very materially and never had the rural population appeared so prosperous, happier or more comfortable than during the last 18 months. The people whom the war had affected adversely," he continued, "were those living in towns and depending on fixed income. There had been a certain amount of unrest in industrial quarters, and strikes, and these had been exploited for political purposes. But for this it was certainly the case that the war had produced in India a great diffusion of wealth throughout the country."

On the subject of taxation in India, Sir James Meston said India was the lowest taxed civilized or semi-civilized country in the world. A good deal more could be imposed than was actually demanded of India, but there were difficulties caused by the fact that the British Government was more in position of asking rather than saying. "You must give a certain amount for patriotic purposes." Whatever was done on the subject of war taxation in India would have to be done with a certain amount of care. "As for Indian loyalty there was a good deal of nonsense talked about it," continued Sir James Meston. "It is sometimes described as an exuberant and sudden growth, and one of the most remarkable phenomena of the whole war."

"The truth is there is a genuine amount of good will toward us in India and wholehearted acceptance of the ideals for which we are fighting. But there is not quite the same spirit of sacrifice, the spirit which leads to undertaking readily work for the hospitals, or the giving up of leisure. There is, in fact, not that call of the blood, not the same great stimulus which is common to the Empire and America. I do not mean in the very least to disparage the loyal, fine, genuine, spontaneous sentiment which exists in India, but at the same time it is a pity that too much should be made of it. Sometimes it is said that political changes are being made in India as a gift in exchange for her loyalty. It is nothing of the sort. India does not want gifts for her loyalty, but asks for political emancipation from an entirely different point of view. India does not ask it as a gift, and we must not give it as such."

At the conclusion of his address, Sir James Meston emphasized the great need there would soon be for the British Empire to safeguard her raw materials from the desperate endeavors Germany would make during the course of the peace negotiations to seize them. "Already Germany is making ready," he said, "to make up for her defeat in the field by economic gains. The annexation of raw materials will be Germany's chief effort so that she may be able to make good

her enormous losses. She wants to get round Britain so as to get the raw materials of the Empire, and it should be the immediate concern of British citizens how they are going to keep these materials and prevent them being handed over during the peace negotiations. This question affects India, perhaps, more than any other part of the Empire. Beware of the insidious attack which is going to be made on us on the economic side," were Sir James Meston's closing words.

PART TAKEN BY LASCARS IN WAR

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—The heroism of Indian soldiers in the various theaters of war has been frequently acknowledged, but less has been heard of the courage and constancy of the Indian sailors, or lascars, who form so useful and picturesque an adjunct to eastern trading vessels. These men have, however, played a gallant part in the struggle at sea, and by their pluck and devotion to duty have contributed in no little measure to the defeat of the submarine. The facts were brought prominently to the public notice by a pleasing function which took place at Bombay lately, when the Governor presented meritorious service medals to nine lascars who had specially distinguished themselves.

Captain Wilson, assistant director of the Royal Indian Marine, in recognizing the heroism of the lascars, was questioning His Excellency to present the medals said few realized how many of their merchant fleet, commercial vessels, and government transports were manned by Indian seamen. He was glad to have the opportunity of publicly expressing his admiration for the Indian seamen. True to his character, the lascar had carried on his duty as usual, seeking neither notoriety nor advertisement, and the German policy of frightfulness had no more intimidated him than his British comrade.

The greatest sacrifices were demanded of the lascars, and were freely given, for in Egypt, East Africa and Mesopotamia they had figured in the casualty lists. They had borne their part with their brothers of the British merchant service, and had suffered from the submarines of the enemy both in merchant steamers and hired transports. Captain Wilson expressed his gratification that the government of India had at last seen fit to recognize the services of the lascars by making them eligible for the meritorious service medal, and a generous allotment of these special medals carrying an annuity had been made to the Royal Indian Marine.

Lord Willingdon, in presenting the medals, said that the Indian maritime population, though not a large one as numbers were reckoned in that country, had more than maintained its tradition of a high standard of seamanship in the present war in circumstances of peril and difficulty exceeding those of all former times. With the exception of two Parsis, all the recipients of the medals were Muhammadans hailing from the Chittagong, Konkan and Gujerati coasts, belonging to a traditional seafaring class with long records of service, having won medals in past wars and expeditions.

COMMUNITY SINGS HELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANKATO, Minn.—Under the direction of Mrs. H. A. Patterson, assisted by members of the Choral Society, a series of community sings is taking place every other Sunday afternoon upon the grounds of the estate of George M. Palmer, in the heart of the residential section of the city.

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MARKED DECREASE IN CRIME RECORDED

Improved Methods Decrease Prison Population—Call of the War Turns British Prisoners to Useful Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Sir Evelyn Ruggles-Brise, chairman of the Prison Commissioners and Director of Convict Prisons and founder of the Borsal system, addressed a conference of overseas journalists at the Press Center, Norfolk Street, recently on the subject of "Prison welfare in relation to the war."

His main themes were the marked decrease in crime in consequence, as he considered, both of the war and of the cumulative effect of such preventive measures as the Borsal system; the extent to which prison inmates have helped to swell the supply of war matériel; and the manner in which many former convicts have "made good" during the war.

The Prison Commissioners, he explained, are responsible to Parliament for the administration of the prison system, and they have under their care in England and Wales 69 penal establishments, 5 convict prisons, 56 county and local prisons, four Borsal institutions, two preventive detention prisons, and two state inebriate reformatories. The daily average population in these establishments was in convict prisons 2704 before the war, and is 1393 today; in local prisons 14,352 before the war and 7335 today; in Borsal institutions 928 before the war and 720 today; in preventive detention prisons 171 before the war, and 209 today; and in reformatories 81 before the war and 3 today.

Anet from the war, however, Sir Evelyn said, there had been a great fall in the prison population since the beginning of the present century. Thus, whereas in 1903 one person out of every 175 was or had been in prison, that figure fell in 1913 to one in every 271, and had dropped since the outbreak of the war to one in 1127. The fall recorded during the war was largely explained, he considered, by improved social conditions and wider opportunities for employment, as well as by what in many cases was a patriotic impulse that had led men and women not only to abstain from evil themselves, but to do good work by their example and encouragement to others.

The act compelling courts to leave seven clear days for the payment of fines before consigning offenders to prison—an act which was placed on the statute book just after the declaration of war—had also had a most beneficial effect, he reported, as had the liquor restrictions also. Indeed, the prison commissioners, he said, consider that the effect of prosperity upon prison statistics in the years before the war was obscured by the

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great volume of convictions for drunkenness, and the general conclusion at which they have now arrived is that where employment is easy and plentiful and liquor restrictions are enforced, the record of crime will be low.

As already indicated, however, Sir Evelyn insisted that the beginnings of the improvement he was able to record dated from long before the war, and this fact he attributed chiefly to the preventive measures taken, particularly with regard to what are termed "juvenile adults"; that is, offenders between the ages of 16 and 21. These are now dealt with under the Borsal system, and Sir Evelyn claimed that, thanks to this method and to the efforts of the after-care societies, 70 to 80 per cent of the young people concerned are saved from crime, and that, whereas 20 years ago 20,000 of them were in prison annually, the average now is only 4000. The resultant steady decrease in convictions under 30, and the falling off in cases of graver crime have been striking in the extreme, he said.

Turning to the effect of the war on the output of prison labor, Sir Evelyn stated that that, too, was remarkable. The average value of the output per head is now \$9 greater than it was for five years before the war, and the appeal to patriotism has met with a splendid response from prison workers. Since August, 1914, over 17,000,000 articles have been distributed to government departments for war purposes, and this represents an average daily output of nearly 12,000 articles. Over 70 per cent of the prison population has been allocated entirely to war work, and whereas, owing to the difficulties of providing suitable employment in prisons, a large percentage of prisoners were previously employed on low-grade industries, such as picking oakum, cotton and wool, now only 2 per cent are thus employed.

Meanwhile, Sir Evelyn continued, many convicted men have made good in many ways, and he cited two cases out of many known to him of men with the gravest penal records who had risen to the demands of the hour. One man who had served three sentences of penal servitude and had broken prison four times, and was pronounced by the prison authorities a man of no character, but an enemy of society, enlisted on his release in 1916. After an act of sacrifice on behalf of a comrade, he served, on returning to duty, in the hottest part of the line, gaining the military medal and the distinguished conduct medal, and came to be regarded as the best non-commissioned officer in his regiment. Another man who had undergone five terms of penal servitude and 17 long terms of imprisonment, joined a labor unit and did splendid work unloading

cargoes at a French port. In a letter to the church army this year he described himself as "feeling all the better for it in every way," and offered to subscribe 20 francs from the small sum standing to his credit toward the fund for replacing church army huts destroyed on the Somme.

Special steps, Sir Evelyn added, are taken to train Borsal inmates for the army. They all join an army class on entering a Borsal institution, and of the 1500 who have eventually enlisted no unsatisfactory reports have been received in the case of 93 per cent.

Replying to questions at the close of his report, Sir Evelyn said that experiments with the honor system, such as those of Sing Sing, had not been tried in England. Prison reform, he remarked, costs money, and in England the prison commissioners have to apply to the Treasury for every penny they spend, while changes are rendered still more difficult by the fact that the whole prison system is controlled by one Legislature, whereas in America each State legislates for itself in the matter, and votes large subsidies for reform if it so desires. The honor system is employed in the Borsal institutions, he claimed however, and in the prisons also there is a system known as "the red collar system," under which men who prove they can be trusted are accorded certain privileges and are distinguished from their fellows by a red collar band.

Then, too, a departure has been made in England toward the reform of the so-called habitual criminal—the person who in America is liable to the application of "the indeterminate sentence." In England the judge has power to rule that a person placed in this category shall be shut up for a period up to 10 years under preventive detention as a danger to society. A prison for the reception of these individuals has been established in the Isle of Wight, and it contains what are known as "paroled lines"—that is, rows of cottages apart from the main buildings. After a year or so, inmates with a satisfactory record are placed on their honor and sent to these cottages where they cook and keep house for themselves and work in the surrounding forest. If in these conditions their conduct continues to be satisfactory, they are eventually recommended for conditional discharge.

NOMINATION APPROVED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A favorable report has been ordered by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee on the nomination of Victor Murdock of Kansas for another term as a member of the Federal Trade Commission.



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M. HUMBERT MAKES PLEA OF INNOCENCE

Former Paris Editor States His Case in Letter to the President of the Senate in View of Coming Trial for Treason

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Of the great affairs that are still awaiting their trial it appears that the case of M. Charles Humbert, former editor and proprietor of Le Journal, now occupies the first place in public interest, and that for two or three reasons. The first of these may be attributed to some curiosity as to the nature of the special commission's report upon the exact character of the operations which M. Humbert conducted on behalf of the French Government in the United States in the early period of the war, and the second, to the atmosphere of intense mystery that has wrapped itself round the most recent developments of the case as a result of which M. Humbert is now charged with intelligence with the enemy, or treason, instead of simple commerce with the enemy. As to the first point, there is a tolerably general feeling that the commission did not find in America all that the prosecution expected, indeed, some months ago there were apprehensions that the French authorities had possibly made a mistake in their view of certain transactions which M. Humbert had had with one American firm of world-wide reputation. However, it by no means follows that they do not still regard M. Humbert's American expedition with the gravest suspicion.

As to the second point, it is clear that the entire character and scope of the accusation against M. Humbert has been changed and extended, and that this has resulted from what appears to be little more than an accidental circumstance. Some of the few facts that are at present available have already been given in this paper; a few further details may now be added. The preliminary inquiry in the Humbert case was just being closed up and the last witnesses had been heard, when the clerk of the former solicitor M. Desouches, who, along with Pierre Lenoir acted as agents for the transfer of German funds to the coffers of Le Journal, let fall, either by accident or design, a remark which suddenly illuminated many points upon which the prosecution had previously been quite unable to satisfy itself and had therefore dismissed from the dossier.

Lieutenant Joussetin, who had also completed the examination of Desouches, at once sent for him, and he was immediately brought from prison to the office of the examining officer who bluntly and suddenly placed before him a series of questions which took him completely by surprise, and for which he had no answer ready. In the emergency he made a number of admissions that were quite new to the case, one of the most important was that a certain personage who is not yet named and as to whose identity there is much speculation, had instigated the negotiations with which he, Lenoir, and M. Humbert had been concerned with the object of getting extra funds for the conduct of Le Journal, M. Humbert insisting that he had not the slightest idea, nor any ground for suspicion that the source of these funds was German. How the convict, the former Captain Berton, who was transported for life six years before the war began for selling important information to Germany, comes into this new development of the case is not by any means clear to those outside the circle of authority, but anyhow the former captain is now on his way to Paris from the settlement, said to be Guiana, where he has been imprisoned. There is much discussion upon the report that it is quite likely that the Caillaux and Humbert cases will be taken together. Whether that will be

so remains to be seen, but if it should be it is then considered certain that the Lenoir and Desouches cases will also be joined up with the others, and possibly even more, and that if they were all remitted to the Senate as the Haute Cour, the Caillaux trial having already been so determined, the Senate would make one long and thorough inquiry into cases which are almost inextricably interwoven, the Caillaux case being the key to most of the others. In such an event it is proposed that after a preliminary sitting the Senate should appoint a committee of investigation, and with the assistance of the reports of the prosecuting authorities, would proceed to its own inquiry and determination, after which the Senate or Haute Cour would make its judgment. In passing, it may be briefly noted that the idea is continually advanced in well-informed circles that M. Caillaux may quite likely be let off with only a punishment by the Haute Cour. The impression in this respect seems to have been somewhat strengthened lately.

M. Moro Gaffert, the chief advocate of M. Humbert, has made a statement in which he says that the facts of the case do not in any way justify the rumors that are in circulation that the affaire Humbert will be joined to the affaire Caillaux, and that the two accused will appear at the same time before the Haute Cour. He said that, so far as his client was concerned, he could see no reason for this. Intelligence with the enemy was not a political crime; above all it was an accusation which called for a military tribunal. He understood that certain persons against whom charges were brought wished to be removed from the jurisdiction of the military tribunal, but Charles Humbert, for his part, could wish for no better judges than a court of officers, and his one desire was to appear before them at the earliest possible moment.

For his part M. Humbert himself has written a long and impassioned letter to M. Dubost, the President of the Senate, referring to the new turn the proceedings have taken. He says that the President must have become acquainted through the medium of the newspapers with the fact that the Military Governor of Paris was bringing a new charge against him, that of intelligence with the enemy. He had heard of it from the same source, since it was the usual means in these days of notifying the people of the accusations that were being brought against them. He had written immediately to the investigating commissioner of the Third Court Martial, asking him to question him without further delay and stating that, renouncing all constitutional rights, he had no other desire than to explain himself fully before him. He wished now to state his opinion, and trusted that his words would not seem out of place in the view of the senatorial assembly. Nobody could have more respect than himself for the power and the rights conferred by law on the representatives of the people, but it would be understood that in the present circumstances he did not wish to be influenced by any other consideration than that of a regard for honor.

He was unacquainted with all the reasons which had led to this new accusation brought against him. At the last interrogation to which he was submitted, and which he believed was

the final one, he protested against the arbitrary distinction that was set up between commerce and intelligence with the enemy. His patriotism rejected such subtleties; he did not admit that one could be a patriot or a traitor by halves. When a man, having attained the moral height which he had held with pride, and having played a part of which the Senate might still bear witness, had accepted the money of the invader, there were only two hypotheses; either he had been deceived, in which case he did not deserve reproach, or he had taken it knowingly, in which case he could not but be guilty. If justice coincided with that sentiment he could only rejoice. He congratulated himself on appearing before a court of soldiers in the tragic alternative of honor or death. Those who had lived in the trenches would say whether he had served France or Prussia in opposing the indolence of public authorities and urging that the war should be waged more vigorously. But if a new fact, so far unknown to those concerned with his defense, had been brought to light since his last interrogation, he protested that it would be shameful to permit idle comments and disgraceful suspicions, for the support of indiscretions that he could not believe to be official. In this letter he wished only to make some remarks on procedure. Was it not permissible to interrogate him according to the authorization that went with the first accusation? Whatever the charge brought against a man could he not "à titre de renseignements" be interrogated upon anything that he had done during his life? He here with spontaneously offered to have his whole life inquired into from the day

when he entered, poor and joyful, the ranks of the army. From the bottom of his heart as a countryman and a soldier, he declared that no act could be discovered which would make him blush. He loved his country passionately; he had served it blamelessly. He had had an instinctive hatred of the enemy during the epoch of illusions, when the too generous nation was sleeping in the confidence of its pacific dream. He was accused of having lost his hatred, in horror of the drama which he had foreseen when his country Lorraine endured the violence of invasion, and it was supposed that in face of that suffering he would have no other answer than a senatorial outburst. He asked to be forgiven for this cry of rebellion. He did not fall in the respect he owed to anyone in demanding that light should be shed on his case, in provoking discussion, in discarding privileges for the delaying of justice, and above all in demanding that an obscurity which was of advantage only to the calumniators should not be maintained under the guise of constitutional decrees. That was M. Humbert's appeal.

COTTON GINS TO SUSPEND
VICKSBURG, Miss.—To clear up the congestion of cotton seed in warehouses, which is said to have become serious, all cotton gins in Mississippi will cease operations for 10 days, beginning tonight at midnight, by direction of F. W. Harding, state F. O. Administrator. The order was issued following a conference on Tuesday of farmers, ginners and cotton-seed crushers of the State, at which it was developed that the quantity of cotton seed now in storage has become so great that it was in danger of spoiling.

SOME INSTANCES OF CANADIAN GALLANTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—During the recent fighting east of Amiens, says Mr. J. D. B. Livesey, the Canadian correspondent at the front, a Manitoba battalion was held up in an attack on Fouquencourt, which lies within the old Somme defenses, very strongly held by an elaborate trench system, machine guns and wire. Realizing, however, that the capture of the stronghold was essential to the success of the entire operations, the commanding officer collected all the men available, and personally led a dash- ing assault into the heart of the enemy position. One tank coming up, he led this through the streets, and his example so inspired all ranks that their advance was irresistible, and after the village had been mopped up, the battalion consolidated a position to the east and held it against all counter-attacks for two days.

A Central Ontario battalion did equally good work in front of Beaucourt on Aug. 8. The cavalry had been held up here by converging machine-gun fire from south of the Rove road and the woods to the north and east. The battalion was similarly held up, but its commanding officer realized that the key to the position was a small wood to the northeast, which was alive with machine guns. Taking advantage of the smoke screen afforded by a burning tank, he led in a hastily collected party, and rushed the wood, capturing sixteen machine guns. The battalion then took the town with a dash, the enemy retiring routed.

Very valuable work was done by

regimental intelligence officers. Such an officer of a Quebec battalion established his "O Pip" (observation post) with the forward companies, and thence directed his snipers where they were able to inflict very heavy casualties on the enemy, and put several machine guns out of action. Men of the Canadian Royal Engineers worked continuously throughout the whole battle, repairing broken wires under heavy fire.

One of the most notable exploits of the battle was the establishment by the observation officer of a maritime battery of his "O Pip" in a house at Quesnel. While the enemy still held the village, he was able to direct a devastating fire upon them, contributing materially to their defeat.

FOREIGN MISSIONS RECEIPTS INCREASE

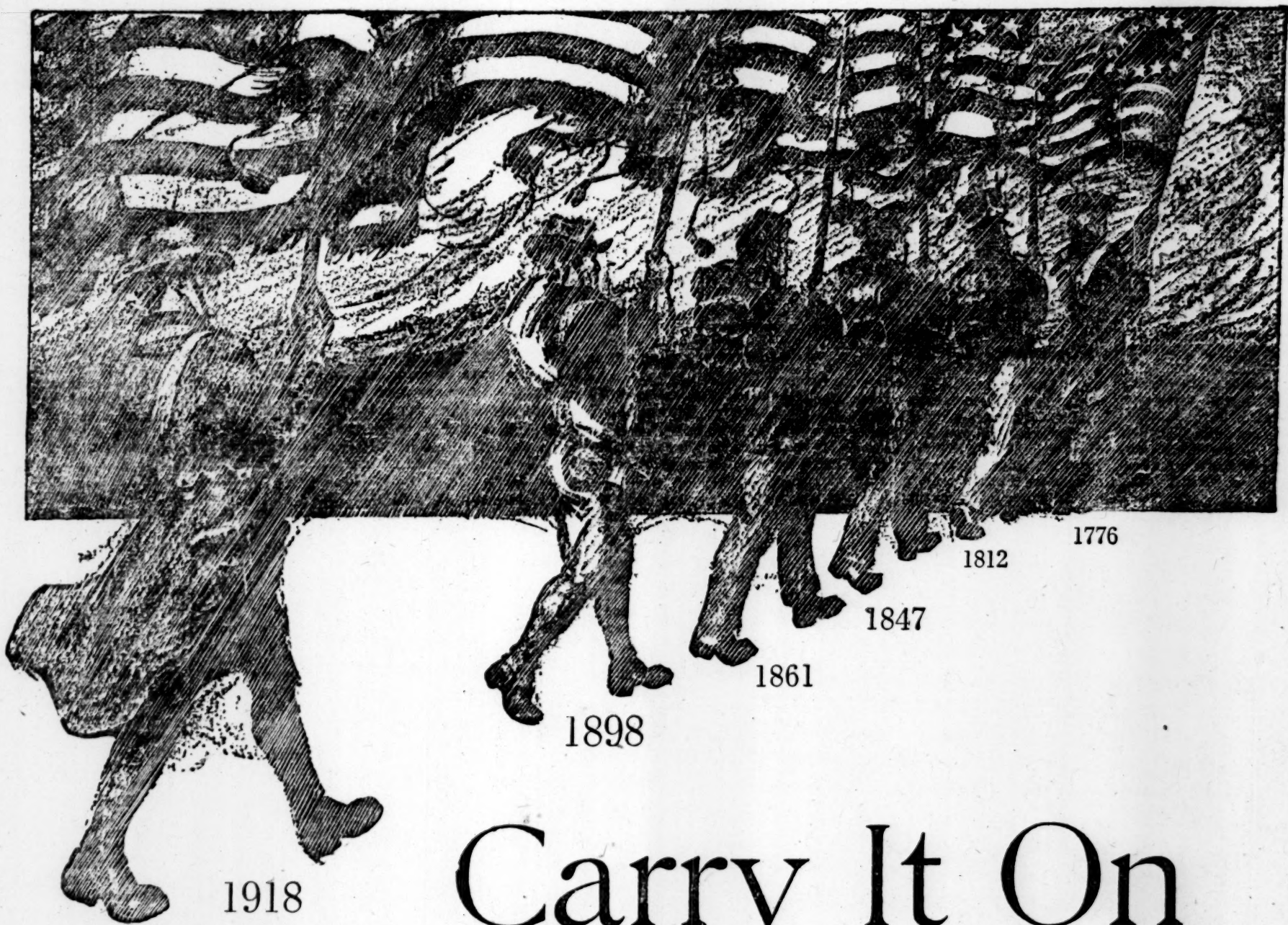
BOSTON, Mass.—Frank H. Wiggin, treasurer of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, announces that for the financial year, which closed Aug. 31, the total expenditures were \$1,378,768.97, and the total receipts, \$1,351,944.96, leaving a deficit of \$26,824.01.

The receipts are said to show an encouraging increase over the previous year and are the largest in the history of the board. The heavy increase in expenditures was due largely to the higher cost of transportation, the unfavorable rates of exchange and the higher cost of living in all lands. The annual meeting of the American board will be held in Hartford, Conn., Oct. 22-25.

REGISTRATION FOR MILITARY SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Consul-General of the United States at Ottawa, the Hon. John G. Foster, has issued a statement regarding the construction of the Military Service Convention recently ratified between the United States and Great Britain. The statement reads as follows: "All American male citizens in Canada, between the ages of 21 and 30 inclusive, may register before an American consul or his deputy on or before Sept. 28. American citizens, who on Sept. 12 were between the ages of 18 and 20, inclusive, and between the ages of 31 and 45, inclusive, may register any time within 30 days after Sept. 12. Those so registered will thus become subject to the United States Selective Service Act and will be classified by local boards in the United States. They will be exempt from Canadian military service but will be required by the Canadian Government to report to the registrars in accordance with public notice in the newspaper press. When reporting they should state the fact that they have been registered under the United States Selective Service Act. Americans who have not registered before Sept. 29 or Oct. 13, according to the ages above indicated, become subject to the Canadian Military Service Act and will be classified by Canadian tribunals the same as Canadian citizens, though without loss of nationality. The so-called 'diplomatic exemptions' granted by the Consul-General at Ottawa under special regulations are of very limited character."



Carry It On

Generations of true Americans have carried the flag to victory in just warfare. Now it is our turn to keep the flag flying before the world's struggling masses who are battling to keep liberty's flame alive in the hearts of men.

New England will not fail to help. The birth-place of freedom has ever been true to its ideals.

The Fighting Fourth Liberty Loan will be sold September 28—October 19. The amount will be greater—the time shorter. The money is absolutely required to seal the fruits of a victorious beginning. More men, more ships, more guns, more planes are needed to form and equip our rapidly growing army and win the war. Save to buy more Liberty Bonds than ever before.

The Fighting Fourth

Has a place for everyone in its ranks. Men, women and children can all buy bonds. They can be bought at any bank, for cash or on partial payments. Get ready now and be the first patriot to join the *Fighting Fourth*.

Buy as the boys in France fight—
to the utmost

Liberty Loan Committee
of New England



"Saw Test" FURNITURE

is an ideal kind for the modern home. Our No. 100 expense plan of selling it in our factory buildings keeps prices down.



North and Carr Sts., Cincinnati, O.

REMOVAL

The building adjoining our former store at No. 704 Main street, have made it advisable for us to move our quarters, and we are now located at

No. 123 W. Seventh (Near Elm)

When we will continue to sell "better than ever" for less money.

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High Quality Cleansing & Dyeing of wearing apparel, house furnishings and carpets. Expert furriers and modern equipment insure your satisfaction. Phone Area 10-A. Wagon Will Call. Mail orders given prompt and careful attention. Delivery charges paid. The Fenton United Cleaning and Dyeing Co., CINCINNATI, O.

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Potters Shoes

A Household Word in Cincinnati Since 1866
We've Grown With the City
18-20-22-24 WEST FIFTH STREET
CINCINNATI, OHIO

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Known for their distinctive apparel for Women and Misses

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26 East 4th St., Next 4th St. Entrance to Gibson House. General Dining Room, 2nd Floor. Men's Dining Room, 4th Floor. Luncheon 11 to 2. Dinner 5 to 7:30
CINCINNATI

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We Give and Redeem Surety Coupons.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Notes On the Autumn Fashions

Before discussions of the new silhouettes claim the floor, a word must be said about the new shades of brown, for this year brown has indeed come into its own. Never has it been shown in greater or more beautiful variety of tints. We have cinnamon, tobacco, henna, tête de nègre, taupe, reindeer, and color—all the shades of brown that we have enjoyed in former years, and many new ones. Brown is very generally becoming, and it is lovely in all fabrics, a real recommendation this year when one must make careful selections of materials.

There are many distinctive features about the new fashions. For example, the bib collar is quite new. On some of the new blouses, it comes down nearly to the waistline, and is held at the corners by two buttons, the roll collar extending almost to the bottom of the bib; on others, it has no extra collar at all, but is just a bib. On one smart frock, it got lost altogether and appeared on the back of the blouse, the front being quite collarless. Many of the new frocks, if they have decided to be low necked, have no collars, but the wearer will probably add a narrow fold of tulle or organdie to the neck of such a frock, to make it more becoming.

Many of these new frocks are high collared, and nearly all of them are long sleeved. These high collars are draped and folded most interestingly, and some women will like them, while others will, doubtless, choose one of the very plain high collars, edged with a tiny row of buttons.

The apron drapery continues to be in vogue, and is always chic, of course. Somewhat like it in appearance are the vests of the new suit coats; they come to the lower edge of the coat, and this season they are frequently of fur or fur cloth. The latter is to be much worn this season, and it appears in many new and attractive forms. It is to be used in many ways, and the woman who likes fur hats, but has despaired of ever finding one that was not clumsy, will welcome these new fabrics, for they are soft enough to drape beautifully, and are almost sure to be becoming.

From abroad comes word that new trimmings, rather than new styles, are important at the moment. Embroidery is not new, of course, but all-over embroidery on a wool or jersey frock is a fresh touch, and a most effective one. Cotton yarn or silk floss makes little difference what the material is but embroidery there must be somewhere in one's wardrobe. Head embroidery, also, is much used, and here, too, one sees solid pieces of it—an entire vest or panel, for example. Metal threads are very effective, either when combined with colored threads or alone, they give a

touch of distinction to many a dark frock.

It is said that New Yorkers will wear their skirts somewhat longer than in the spring, and some inches longer than those which women abroad are wearing; this being due to the government regulation regarding the height of high boots in the United States. Possibly high gaiters will, in some cases, obviate the necessity of wearing longer skirts, but it would seem, according to one modiste, that a longer skirt is to be fashionable this winter.

As for the new autumn silhouette, one hears many things. It is said that various Paris modistes are disagreeing—that one favors the slender silhouette, while another is making models with full skirts. However, America seems to have decided upon the narrow skirt and the finger tip length jacket, for suits; these are the most practical features of the new suits, and today the women of the United States are governed in fashions, as well as in other things, by the thought of what is practical and moderate.

The separate dress is also narrow in the skirt; many models almost show a return of the "hobble skirt," but these are apt to have cleverly concealed buttons, so arranged that the skirt can be increased in width for walking. These new dresses have much embroidery and are rather apt to have a low neck, without a collar. The chemise dress, so popular last spring and during the summer, is still with us, and many of the dresses with a decided waistline have that same flat, rather loose effect. The sash belt is much in evidence, both on these frocks and on suits, and the sleeves are long and quite close.

Separate coats are pretty this year, and both the loose models and the rather close ones are popular; high, somewhat loose collars are worn on both, however, and are often of fur or fur cloth. The deep sailor collar will be good again this season, since it is so becoming, both when worn down and when brought up close about the neck.

It is hard to say just what is to be fashionable in the hat world; a little earlier in the season many feather hats were seen, and wings are much used now; the artificial ones alone are recommended, of course. Bows of ribbon or velvet, and velvet draperies, are so cleverly arranged, however, that in many cases they supplant wings most acceptably, and they are superior in wearing quality to wings of any sort. Uncurled ostrich feathers are seen in many instances—about the brim of a hat, for example, or as a lining for an upturned brim; they are effective, and can be relied upon to form the whole trimming of a hat, when used in this way, as they give a good color note, if this is desired.

Getting Color Schemes from Nature

Early one morning in the late summer, when gardens and fruit trees had reached their most productive season, and on all sides could be found a profusion of coloring, a certain costume designer came out of a country hotel for a walk back over the hills. On one arm hung a basket of generous proportions, in which notebooks, water colors, a block of paper, and pencils large and small, all jounced about over an envelope that bulged so importantly that wisps of colored silk soon began to shake out. This woman's companion was frankly curious about it all, as the reason for this strangely equipped expedition had not been confided to her, except that it was a sketching tour. But no more sketching tour had, to her knowledge, ever been supplied with bundles of samples of every imaginable fabric in all tints and shades.

"We are going out to get color schemes for fall and winter frocks," the designer explained. "It is much the easiest way. No one can improve on nature's color combinations and, as her color chart is available to every one, it is foolish to sit indoors and experiment with combining tints and fabrics. The results gained that way are not nearly so effective. Nature shows us just how to do it, if we will only look to her."

As they came to a field where there were fruit trees, the designer sat down and took out her materials. She arranged the water colors and hastily sketched in a branch loaded with plums, a few of the leaves, a bit of the tree trunk, and, after looking at it quickly for a moment, she included a patch of the sky. The sketch was roughly done, and the colors were not exact; the onlooker felt moved to remark, caustically, that the designer might better have stayed home and painted a picture of the porch railing, for all the sketch showed nature's combination of colors. But this was where the scraps of cloth came into use. Matching them exactly to the colors of the foliage, the fruit, the sky, and all the other things she had just painted, she pinned them on the paper. "I have to work with materials in the end, not water colors," she volunteered. "So it is more important that they be exact." In answer to her friend's stupefaction, she went on: "The sketches are indispensable, though. They give me the relative values of size and shape, and the differences in texture. See?" and she held up the sketch. "Those plums of bluish red that shade into dull purple and finally into an olive green are of the most delicate texture, soft like escape de chine—and that shows in the picture, even though the exact tint doesn't. These leaves seem thinner, more brittle, almost like a stiff bit of ribbon; the tree trunk is heavy and coarse; the nearest thing we have to it in fabric being rough tweed. The sketch guides me in my choice of fab-

rics, for, while I usually have all the colors I need among my samples, I rarely have them in the great variety of textures that are suggested. Of course, I never use all the ideas that I gain from one of these charts in the same gown. Sometimes, in an afternoon frock, I need a variety of materials, from thinnest chiffon to a heavy basket-weave silk; but, when I use such different weights of materials, I rarely take more than one color, or perhaps two. But, another time, I may have a number of colorings and only one material. I put them all together, so that I can get the greatest possible number of suggestions from this one chart."

Farther up the road there was an old ash tree, gaunt and spreading, its bark crackling off and leaving it a green-tinted ivory. Where the bark remained, its heavy gray was softened by the near-by white. The designer paused again and made another chart, like the first. "Can't you just see a simple street dress in that coloring?" The dress would be of heavy material, dark gray with just a thread of brown and green, and the only trimming would be collar and cuffs of satin, just the shade of those stripped tree trunks." Then, after that, there was a young maple tree whose leaves had already begun to turn, that offered a profusion of copper browns for the young girl's fall suit, and a waterfall over glistening rocks, among ferns, that suggested an evening gown of layers of shaded green tulle over white satin, with stripes of silver ribbon hanging from the waistline beneath the upper layers of tulle.

As the midday sun suffused all the fields with a golden light, the designer stopped, saying that in this glow only colors suitable for summer could be found. "It is in the early morning or at dusk that the best colors for autumn are shown," she continued, "and winter colors come just after sunset, when every tone is intensified and the colors have warmth."

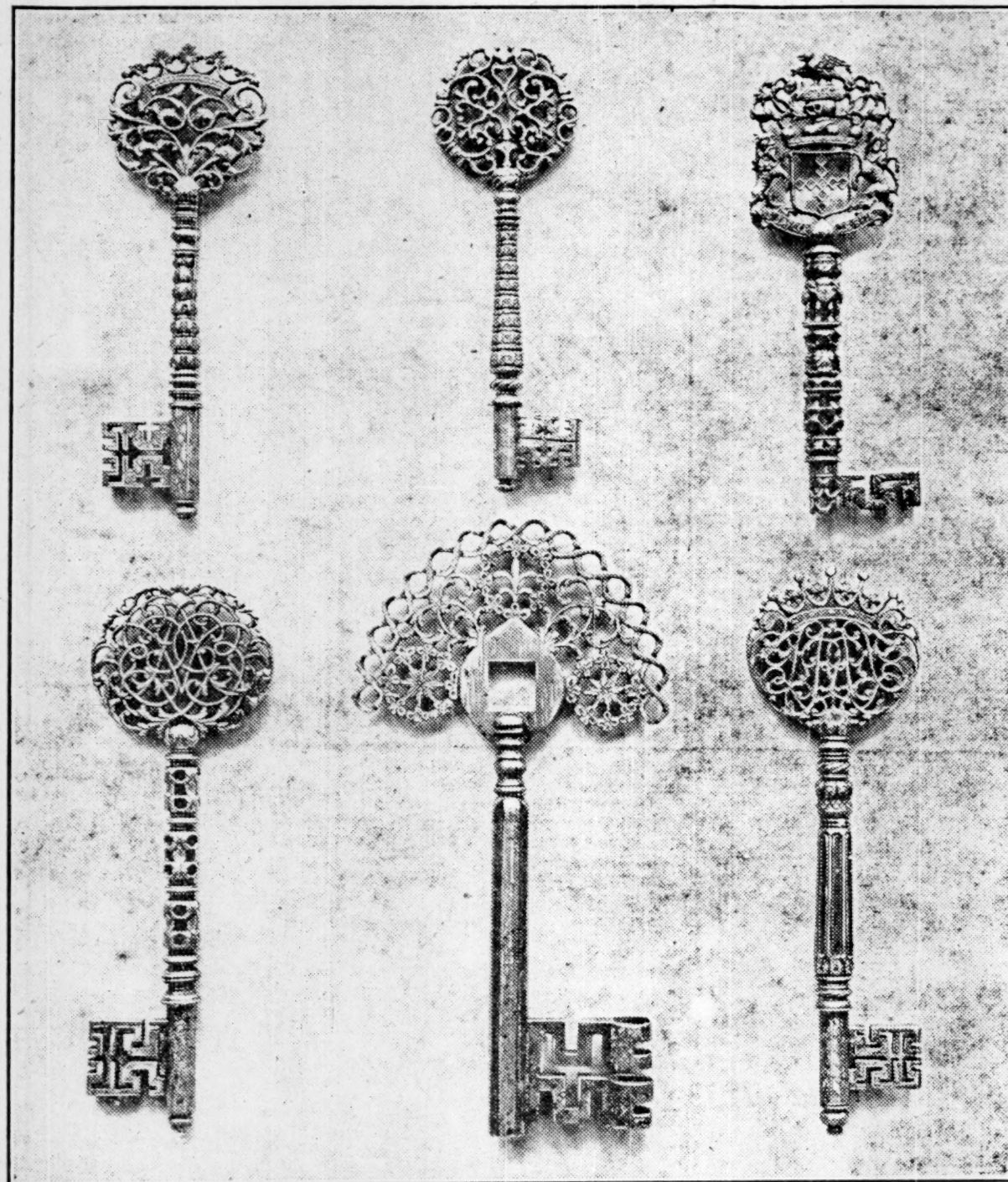
So, while the sun was at its height, the basket was filled with multi-colored wild flowers which, carefully grouped to form the most appealing contrasts, offered ideas for similar bunches of artificial blooms, to make their later appearance on hats or as corsages for the winter.

Apple Butter Without Sugar

From the state college of Pennsylvania, sanctioned by the Federal Food Administration for that state, there comes the following recipe for making apple butter without sugar:

"Take half as much white corn sirup as thick apple pulp; add one teaspoon of cinnamon to each quart of the mixture and make otherwise exactly as the apple butter is made with sugar."

The Art of the Locksmith



Reproduced by courtesy of the Directors of the Victoria and Albert Museum

Keys of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries

LONDON, England.—There are few things which have not been made the object of some collector's fond attention, at one time or another. Even watch keys have found some one to collect them; and, if watch keys, why not keys of a larger size? Not an ordinary key of everyday pattern, but an interesting key, and one which, in the days when blacksmithing came near to being a fine art and when the privilege of being a master locksmith of the guild of locksmiths was an honor to be won at the expense of many laborious days. There are, so it is said, quite a number of collectors of old keys in France, and that is certainly the country in which, if anywhere, one would be likely to find them, seeing that it is there that the art of the locksmith reached its high-water mark. Whether this art came in for such a large share of royal patronage in France because of its excellence, or whether it attained that height of excellence because it was so favored by royalty, is a nice point. In any case, the fact remains that a number of French kings took a deep interest in the craft and that two of them, at least, Charles IX, and Louis XIII, were themselves expert locksmiths.

In 1411, Charles VIII caused it to be enacted in the Statute of the Locksmiths that no pretence of the guild might become a master craftsman until he had produced a chef-d'œuvre lock, a lock, in other words, of such size and magnitude that its execution would require his time and attention for the space of at least one or two years. Some of these masterpieces of locks are still to be seen in museums, and the wonder seems to be rather that they were carried out in that time than that they took so long, for the whole thing had to be cut out of solid metal. Locksmiths' work only became really elaborate toward the end of the fifteenth century. Locks and keys, of one sort or another, have been in use from very early times, but they had always been of a fairly simple description until that period; and it was not till then that really elaborate locks were made, although a number of highly ornamental lock cases and plates, belonging to earlier centuries, are to be met with.

The Italian locksmiths never seem to have equaled the work of their French contemporaries, and this is rather curious, considering the high reputation which Italian armorers won for themselves. In the thirteenth century, the locksmiths of Florence formed one of the lesser guilds of the city and they had their guild house close to Or San Michele, though later on they seem to have become merged with the other iron and metal workers. Locksmiths did not confine themselves merely to the making of locks and keys, but also turned out all kinds of small objects of metal, such as belt clasps, purse fittings, metal ornaments for harness, and so on. Wolsey placed an order for 2000 sets of harness, at 16 shillings each, with the Florentine locksmiths, which says something for the estimation in which they were held. Vasari declares that they aimed at making it impossible to tell whether their productions were constructed of leather, wood, or iron, a circumstance afford-

ing more evidence of their ingenuity than of their artistic feeling.

A marvelous example of elaborate work on the part of the English locksmiths is to be seen in the lock of Sir Thomas Bodley's strong box, at the Bodleian library at Oxford. The whole of the inside of the lid is filled with the intricate works of the lock, which has eight bolts and was once provided with a bell, to give warning in case of any unwarranted interference.

Keys have come to have almost a symbolic meaning, as well as a practical use. The authorities of a besieged town used, in old days, to acknowledge themselves conquered by the surrender of the keys of the town gates, although the defenses might have been completely broken down. Court functionaries wore a key as a sign of their office, and it was the practice in the French and Spanish courts for the king to give a key to his intimate friends, more as an honor than for actual use in entering his apartments. Some of the chamberlain's keys, at the British Museum, have evidently been intended for use rather than ornament. Up to the fourteenth century, keys were made of bronze, as a rule, and after that of iron or steel, and were often elab-

orately carved and gilded. The bow, or handle, of fourteenth century keys was commonly made in the form of a trefoil or quatrefoil and sometimes of a square or a diamond. In the next century, they were frequently fashioned in the shape of monograms or as armorial designs, or again they were sometimes filled with Gothic tracery or even made to represent little castles, and, later, in the sixteenth century, elaborate classic ornament became the rule.

In one of his novels, that authority on questions connected with collecting, Sir James Yoxall, confers a comprehensive collection of keys on one of his characters, a Frenchman. "Keys by the hundred; simple keys, intricate keys, master keys, skeleton keys, small keys, big keys, keys plain, keys lavishly ornamented, keys with two chimeræ back to back for the handle, cathedral keys of the thirteenth century, Gothic keys of the fifteenth, keys of the Renaissance with handles shaped like salamanders, keys with the hedgehog device of Louis XII, seventeenth century keys shaped like dolphins, sham Gothic keys under Louis XV, keys with trapezoid handles contemporary with Henry II," and so on and so on. Truly, there seems to be a wide field of choice before the key collector.

Some Good Cheese and Nut Recipes

In "Better Meals for Less Money," by Mary Green, are contained the following helpful recipes for the housewife's use of cheese and nuts:

Cheese Custard—One cup soft bread crumbs, 1 cup cheese cut fine, ¼ teaspoon mustard, ½ teaspoon paprika, ¼ teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon soda, 1 egg slightly beaten, 1 cup hot milk. Mix in order given, turn into a greased baking dish, and bake in a slow oven 25 minutes.

Cottage Cheese—One-half cup dried bread crumbs, ¾ cup boiling water, 1 tablespoon butter, 1 cup cheese cut fine, 1-3 teaspoon salt, 1-3 teaspoon paprika, 1 teaspoon mustard, ½ cup milk, yolks of two eggs, whites of two eggs. Mix in the order given, beating the yolks until thick and light, and the whites until very stiff; pour into a greased baking dish, bake 25 minutes in a slow oven, and serve at once.

Crackers and Cheese Baked in Milk—Split butter crackers, spread with butter and grated cheese, sprinkle with salt and pepper, put in a buttered baking dish, cover with milk, and bake about 20 minutes in a moderate oven.

Baked Rice with Cheese—Two cups cooked rice, ¾ cup grated cheese, 1-3 teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon pepper, ¾ cup hot milk. Arrange rice and cheese in layers in a greased baking dish; sprinkle with salt and pepper, cover with milk, and bake in a moderate oven about 15 minutes.

Scalloped Toast and Cheese—Four slices of toast, 1 cup cheese cut fine, ½

cups milk, 1 egg beaten, ¼ teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon mustard. Butter toast, cut each slice into four pieces, and arrange in a baking dish in layers sprinkled with cheese; mix milk, egg, and seasonings, pour over toast, and let stand 15 minutes. Bake in moderate oven about 20 minutes.

Salted Almonds—One cup almonds (shelled), 1 tablespoon butter, 1 teaspoon salt. Cover almonds with boiling water and let stand on back of range for 10 minutes; slip off the skins, and dry for several hours or overnight; melt butter, add almonds and salt and mix well; spread in a dripping pan, and bake in a slow oven 15 or 20 minutes, stirring occasionally. When prepared in this way, nuts will keep crisp.

Peanut Butter—Two quarts lightly roasted peanuts, 1 teaspoon salt, cream or melted butter. Remove shells and skins of peanuts, and put through the food chopper twice, using first a coarse cutter, and then the finest cutter; add salt and enough cream or melted butter to make a smooth paste.

To Shell Chestnuts—Cover with boiling water, boil 10 minutes, drain and cover with cold water. Remove the shell with a knife, beginning at top of nut. The inner skin will come off with the shell.

Baked Chestnuts—One pint chestnuts, 1½ cups hot ham stock, 1 tablespoon butter, ¼ teaspoon pepper. Shell chestnuts, put in baking dish with stock, butter and pepper; cover and bake in hot oven about half an hour, or until soft; remove cover and brown. If stock is very salt, dilute with water or milk.

Making Shells Practical

The large white shells, so abundantly scattered on the seashore, may be put to real use in the home, as soap trays, when the children have tired of playing with them.

Making a Lawn in the Fall

Although the work of making a lawn is commonly left until spring, there are many parts of the United States in which it can be done to better advantage in the fall, especially during the month of September. One seldom finds, in the new world, any such greensward as that seen in England. This is due, in part, to the fact that less attention is given, as a rule, to the proper preparation of the soil. In order to have a good lawn, the ground must be plowed deeply and fertilized well. A good lawn is something that should last for many years and improve with age, instead of running out, as it all too frequently does, within a short time.

A deep rich loam is required, the deeper and the richer, the better. It may be necessary to draw on a generous supply, if the top soil is thin. When a new house is built, the soil dug out is frequently scattered over the ground. This is bad practice. When digging a cellar, the top soil should be kept in one place and the subsoil in another. The best fertilizer to use is well-decayed stable manure, which should be thoroughly worked into the soil. It is difficult to get on too much.

Grading must be preliminary to the actual work of making the lawn. It is always best to have a slight slope, whether the lawn be large or small. Occasionally, it happens that artificial drainage is necessary. Grass will not thrive where water stands close to the surface. Drain tiles can be installed, without heavy additional expense, if the work is done at the beginning. Have the surface soil as fine as repeated rakings will make it. Then you will be ready to sow the seed. The best seed that you can get is none too good, whatever the price. Cheap will inevitably prove a disappointment. Use a pound for 200 square feet.

The variety of grasses contained will differ in different sections. If a very large lawn is to be made, it may be wise to buy the different kinds separately; but in this article, it is assumed that a prepared mixture is purchased at the stores, as is the usual custom. The best time to sow the seed is very early in the morning, for then the wind is less likely to be blowing. Grass seed is very light, so that even a slight breeze will interfere with its proper distribution. The only right way to sow grass seed, when the work is done by hand, is to scatter it lengthwise of the plot and then to make another sowing crosswise. The seed should be taken in the hand and scattered with a gentle, swinging motion. Try to have it fall upon the ground as evenly as possible, so that there will be no vacant spaces. After the seed has been sown, go over the plot lightly with an iron rake. If the ground can then be rolled, this will be a decided advantage. A heavy roller is really needed, both in the preparation of the lawn and to keep it in good condition after it is made.

The seed will not sprout without moisture. At this time of year there is likely to be plenty of rain; but, if the season should be an unusual one, you will need to apply water with the hose, taking care to use a fine spray. With plenty of moisture, the grass will come up quickly. As soon as it appears like a green mist all over the plot, look for any bare places and scatter a little seed, if any such spots are found. Keep the growing grass well watered, and do not be in a hurry to get the lawn mowed on to it. A lawn, made with care in the fall, will be in much better condition to go through the succeeding summer than one made in the spring.

When a lawn has once been established, it will not need much attention, providing the soil is properly prepared beforehand. If the roots are able to burrow deeply, so that they can find plenty of moisture and plant food, the grass will not burn readily or dry out when hot weather comes. Only a minimum amount of water will be required. It is a great mistake to sprinkle a lawn every day. One good soaking a week will give better results. Frequent light sprinklings merely coax the roots close to the surface.

face. When water is given, there should be enough to penetrate the soil several inches.

Covering the lawn with manure in the fall is by no means the best plan. There is always danger of introducing weed seeds when this is done, although the weeds will not get much of a start in a heavy sod. It is better to allow the lawn to remain covered lightly with leaves, if any protection is needed, commercial fertilizer being applied in the spring. After all, though, a properly made lawn, sown with the seeds of hardy, acclimated grass, such as can be obtained at any reliable seed store, will need but little coddling of any kind.

A New Ingredient for Bread

Bakers of bread, in many countries, have tried all sorts and varieties of flour and innumerable combinations and proportions of ingredients, but it has remained for Sweden to combine forestry and agriculture, as it were, and produce a flour made of wood which is said to be not only edible but excellent. Again, one may remark, "C'est la guerre." Sweden has been accustomed to import much of her wheat, but being a neutral country in the midst of a world war is not conducive to great importation of foodstuffs or any other commodities, so Sweden, not wishing to go hungry, set her chemists to work to discover substitutes. Since that country is well wooded, it was quite natural that those chemists should turn to the forests in their search for the solution of the problem. The result was a flour made of wood—spruce flour. Many and various experiments have been tried with this spruce or cellulose flour and it has been found, by the American Chemical Society, that bread made with two-thirds wheat or other flour and one-third spruce flour is an excellent food. This flour, it is said, is now being manufactured in Sweden in sufficiently large quantities to meet the needs of the people of Stockholm. It costs about 40 cents a pound and its volume is about three times that of wheat.

Uses of French Chalk

French chalk is not nearly so well known as it should be, for it is a very convenient and economical preparation to have on hand for various purposes. As a cleanser for silk, it is effective in that it removes grease spots almost instantaneously, if applied in the following way. If the chalk is purchased in cone-shaped lumps, it is well to shave them down to a fine powder, which should then be mixed with a small quantity of soap suds until a thick paste has been formed. After the paste has hardened into round cakes, it is ready for use. It should again be powdered and spread on the offending spot, under which cotton material has previously been spread. Several layers of tissue paper should be placed over the spot and a hot iron applied to the paper, with care that it does not come in contact with the silk itself. This method will leave the silk free from blemish, if followed carefully.



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A SYRIAN CITY OF GREAT ANTIQUITY

Especially for The Christian Science Monitor
Far back indeed into antiquity reaches the history of Beirut, the seaport on the Syrian coast of the Mediterranean, for already it existed in Old Testament times. In II Samuel 8:8 one finds this reference to David's warfare upon Hadadezer, king of Syria: "And from Bethan, and from Berthah, cities of Hadadezer, king David took exceeding much brass." Ezekiel 47:16, mentions the old city thus, "Hamath, Berthah, Sibraim, which is between the border of Damascus and the border of Hamath."

Of the Phoenician coast, Beirut is considered one of the most ancient settlements. After many vicissitudes, including destruction in 140 B. C. by Tiphon in his contest with Antiochus VII for the throne of the Seleucids, it passed under the ownership of Rome and was much favored by the Herods. Already in the Fourth Century it was famous for its schools, those of law especially, but after a disastrous earthquake its place as third official law school of the Empire was taken by Sidon. Beirut was often visited by the Crusaders upon their pious expeditions and in 1111 it was captured by the Christians under Baldwin. Sultan Saladin retook it, however, in 1187, and since then the Mohammedans have ruled it almost without interruption.

Nevertheless more than half of the population of Beirut is European and American and foreign capital is heavily invested there. The harbor was constructed by a French company, but though Beirut is the chief commercial port of Syria, it accommodates only small vessels. Large vessels must anchor a mile and a half from shore and in stormy weather seek the safety of St. George's Bay, a few miles to the north. The gas supply for the city was also undertaken by a French company, as was the completion of the railroad that runs from Beirut to Damascus across the steep slopes of the Lebanon. English companies have taken charge of the water supply.

In Beirut American missionaries have signally distinguished themselves. Their headquarters is the American Presbyterian Mission, with it are connected a girls' school and a printing office which issue the Arabic translation of the Bible and prints a weekly paper and stationery works in Arabic. Other foreign countries, besides America, have established missionary institutions in Beirut.

Beirut is beautifully situated in the narrow, garden-girt coast-plain at the foot of the Lebanon. Its climate is ideal and except for the certeries and bare wastes that are to be found within the limits of all Mohammedan cities, it is, even in winter, a bower of crocuses and cyclamens, orange and lemon trees, palms and symores in the midst of which nestle charming whitewashed villas and palatial residences of the wealthy.

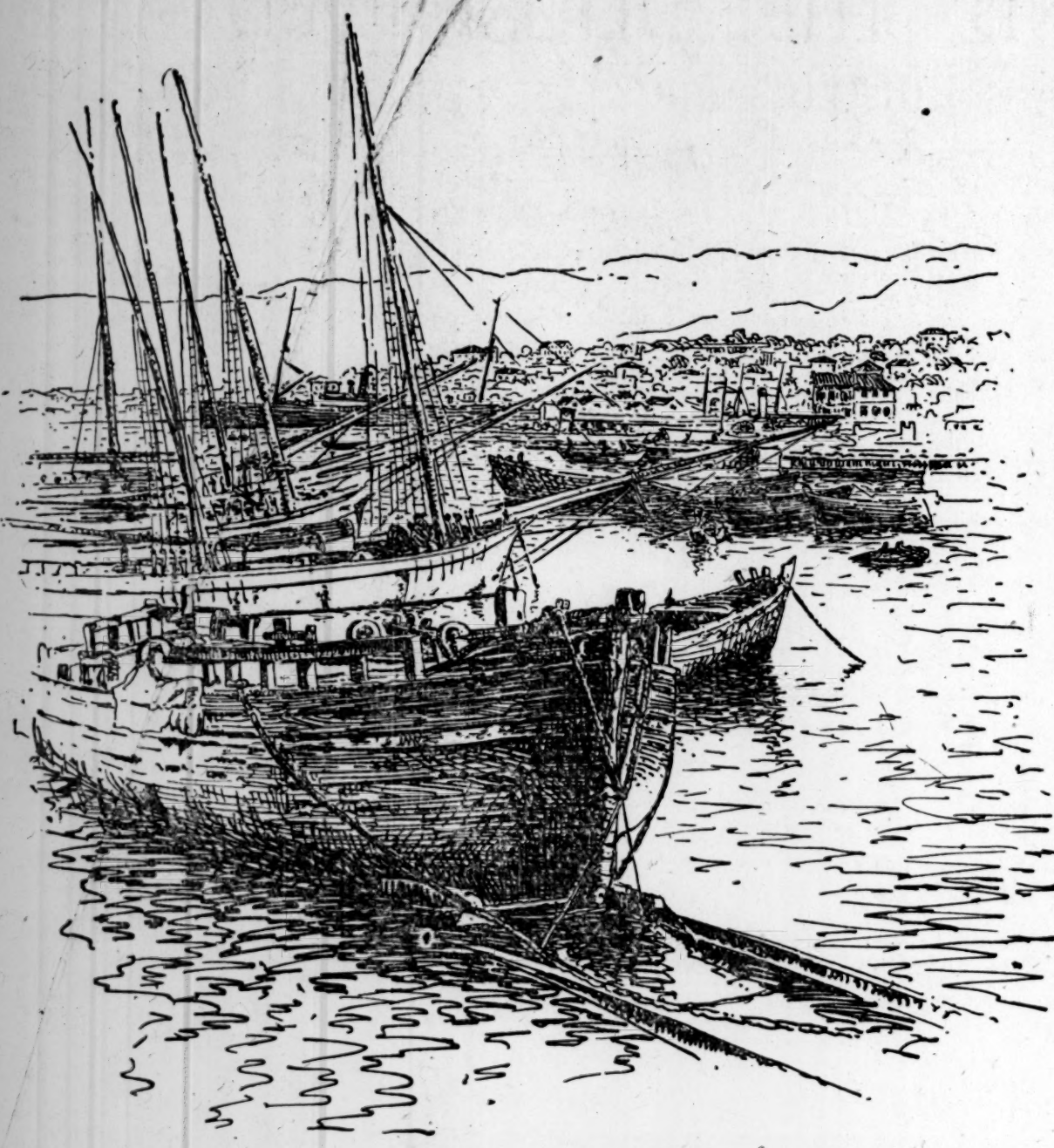
Beirut has once already had occasion to observe the prowess and accuracy of British naval gunners. That was in 1840, when a British squadron, under Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, came to the assistance of the Sultan of Syria in his difficulty with the Egyptian Pasha, Mehmet Ali. Beirut was bombarded, and the British Navy is to be preferred to a friend rather than an enemy.

BRITAIN'S FINANCIAL HEP TO ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—The importance of Mr. Bonar Law's statements on the subject of England's financial dealings with Italy during the war have been accentuated by the Italian press. Luigi Einaudi, writing in the *Corriere della Sera*, declares that all Italians should know of an appreciate them. They serve, he says, to confute the calumnies of the Genaphiles according to which England is exploiting her allies, especially Italy, whereas the real facts are entirely contrary to these suggestions which may be found in the month of neutralism and between the lines of Germanophile newspapers. A leading article in the *Tribuna* also dwells upon the fact that the legend as to England's attitude to her allies and most especially toward Italy has been one of the chief cries made use of by Germany and her agents in order to arouse to Italian public opinion the Lord England had put a halter round the neck of the unfortunate Italian people and was exploiting war conditions for her own present and future commercial and financial advantage.

The loyalty of English friendship for Italy, the *Tribuna* goes on, does not stand in need of illustration nor praise from them, but all the same the subtlety of enemy insinuations is such that they may sometimes penetrate to those mentalities that are less alert and therefore it is just as well that such a speech as that of Mr. Bonar Law should be known among them. In fact of this the *Tribuna* complains, a first only an unsatisfactory summary reached them, inexact in some instances, and above all, incomplete. Now that the complete text of the speech has been received, the *Tribuna* says, it is, they consider, of primary importance that their readers should have a full summary of it. At the same time the *Tribuna* expresses surprise and regret that the government does not take upon itself to see that such important matters are in question, adequate information is given. If it so happens that the agencies have failed to perform their duty.

In the same article by Luigi Einaudi



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Underwood & Underwood
Looking through the tangled shipping toward Beirut

to which allusion has already been made, he quotes with approval some statements recently made by an English writer on Italy's economic difficulties and the great sacrifices which the war has imposed on the population. It is too early yet, he goes on to say, to make an exact statistical inquiry as to the relative burdens borne by the different nations of the Entente in the matter of war expenses. The necessary data are not available. He considers, however, that undoubtedly Italy bears the heaviest burdens among the Allies in this respect. After giving figures concerning national income and taxation in Italy and the United States respectively, he declares that in the former country, when all the taxes are paid, not more than 1 lira 50 centesimi remains to satisfy the needs of each private citizen, and this in "depreciated lire," while in "lire gold" the sum does not amount to more than 80 or 90 centesimi.

On the other hand, if figures he has seen in a recent statement are correct, not less than 4 lire per head in the United States are available. He says, how it is that North America out of its 4 lire per head can spare the millions it lends to its government, and through its government the Italians, and at the same time can live much better on the remainder than it is possible for the Italians to do. The United States and Italy, Luigi Einaudi declares, stand at opposite ends of the scale of wealth and income, and between them come England and France, the former nearer the United States, the latter nearer Italy. With this gradation, he affirms, goes the fact that the strong have certain obligations to the weak and the strong nations among the Allies have certainly not failed to do their part.

HONORS FOR PADUAN BRIGADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PADUA, Italy.—Immense popular enthusiasm was aroused by the recent celebrations which took place in Padua in honor of the brigade which bears the name of the city and has to its credit such a splendid record earned both in attack and defense during the present war. The city of Padua has had some severe experience in the course of the war. It seemed at one time to be the special objective of the enemy's air raid expeditions, and it is not so very far away from the front, and these circumstances may have served, perhaps, to lend an especial warmth to the welcome which its citizens gave to the representatives of the brigade which bears the city's name. Padua was gay with flags for the occasion and the inhabitants of all classes, men, women and children flocked to the station to greet the brigade's representatives who had to make their way through the city under a rain of flowers thrown to them by the enthusiastic crowds. The commander of the brigade, General D'Antonio had with him Colonel Klein and Colonel Borghese besides other officers and a few hundred soldiers. Later in the day the King presented medals to some of those who had especially distinguished themselves, among those to receive the silver medal being Major-General D'Antonio himself.

COUNTRY CLUB HEATLESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—According to a ruling of the Fuel Administration, coal cannot be used in golf and country clubs between Dec. 1 and April 1, except in small quantities by regular employees, issued on permits based on certificates of necessity.

OVERSEAS PRESSMEN AT CLYDE SHIPYARDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLASGOW, Scotland.—Twenty-five representatives of the overseas press, who are at present in Great Britain, recently visited Glasgow accompanied by several members of the Ministry of Information. The chief point of interest in visiting the city on the Clyde is, naturally, to see something of the shipbuilding which has made Glasgow famous industrially. The day, therefore, was spent in letting the overseas journalists see as much as possible of the great shipbuilding yards in full swing. The party sailed down the Clyde in the Clyde Trust's steam yacht, Comet, as far as Dalmar, and on the return trip visits were paid to Messrs. John Brown & Co.'s yard and the Fairfield Shipbuilding & Engineering Company's premises. The journalists were full of interest in what they saw, and were curious to know what the war output of the Clyde actually was. It is, of course, impossible to disclose such secrets at present, but at the Fairfield yard the managing director, Sir Alexander Gracie, who personally conducted the guests over the premises, informed them that since the commencement of the war there had been built for the navy what in pre-war days might be regarded as a small navy in itself.

In expressing the party's pleasure at the welcome they had received from the Fairfield company, Mr. J. S. Currie, M. P., of the Daily News, Newfoundland, said they realized that the ocean was being kept free not only for the Allies but the neutrals as well, by the sea power of Great Britain. They had that day learned that behind the navy was another force—the workmen, whose energy was turning out those ships and keeping them in repair. The men, he added, who were keeping the high seas fleet on the high seas were the men who were really responsible for the supremacy of Great Britain.

Mr. R. H. Douglas, of the *Rhodesia Herald*, expressed the hope that the men who had rendered such excellent services to the navy would also play their part in the reconstruction of the economic fabric of the empire, as without ships the outlook of the overseas Dominions would be bad indeed. In the evening the overseas journalists were entertained to dinner by the Lord Provost and corporation in the City Chambers. In plugging the guests the Lord Provost recalled how the sons of the empire had rushed to enroll when justice and freedom were threatened by the enemies of civilization. That experience, he said, had bound the empire together with indissoluble bonds. He hoped that the experiences of the visitors in Great Britain would satisfy them that in this part of the empire their war aims had undergone no change. They had resolved, he said, that there should be no peace without victory, and victory must provide for the due and adequate punishment of the criminals.

In expressing the thanks of the party to the corporation, Mr. J. S. Currie, M. P., Newfoundland, said he was impressed with the splendid spirit of the people of Great Britain. He thought it was well to refer to this subject, because throughout the Dominions, and in some allied countries, there was an impression that pacifism, or at least a feeling of weariness, was growing in the old country, and that Britain was ready to make peace when a suitable opportunity arose, in order to escape further sacrifices from the war. The impression left on the party, however, he said, was totally different. They saw a grim, deter-

mined people ready to carry on the struggle to the last, to make any sacrifice, and to pay the uttermost farthing in order to secure a just and righteous peace. Mr. Currie also touched upon the subject of the censorship. He thought if some newspaper people were given a little more latitude, and the gentlemen who were so fond of writing on such subjects as peace a little less it would be a good thing. He thought if the newspapers were prevented from giving publicity to these gentlemen there would be a different impression abroad as to the true feeling of Great Britain in connection with the war.

INVESTIGATION OF OIL CONTROL UNDERTAKEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In view of the possibility of an investigation by the United States Senate into an alleged connection between the Standard Oil Company and the oil division of the Fuel Administration, the former acting through the National Petroleum Welfare Committee, of which A. C. Bedford, chairman of the board of directors of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, is chairman, and with a view to throwing light on this and other matters, which have been the subject of various rumors of late, Dr. H. A. Garfield has undertaken an inquiry into the oil division of the administration.

Mark L. Requa, the chief of the oil division, has been in New York for several days and no statement will be given out by Dr. Garfield before he returns, it is understood. Mr. Requa, when the subject of the alleged alliance was called to his attention, resented the publication of the news of such an alliance but did not deny that the Standard Oil Company was playing a large part in the government's oil division. He maintained, however, that the men concerned were actuated by patriotism and that, moreover, as they had control of the oil machinery of the country, it was necessary to make use of them. It was pointed out that it was bad policy to stir up trouble by referring to the prominence of the Standard Oil Company in the government's affairs.

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INLAND WATERWAY BENEFITS SHOWN

Prompt Transportation of Goods Between Points Where Delay by Rail Is Caused by Congestion of Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—As showing the benefits of inland water transportation, Murray Hulbert, commissioner of docks and ferries for New York City, in an address before the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association convention on Thursday, cited the establishment of a line of steamers between New York and Philadelphia by way of the Raritan Canal. Although merchants were paying on the canal route 40 per cent advance over the rail rate, they were glad to do so in order to be assured that goods dispatched from either city late in the afternoon would reach their destination before noon the next day. Owing to the present congestion in traffic, he said, rail shipments between these cities occupy an average of three days. He admitted that the request of the New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company for dock facilities in New York was strongly opposed by certain interests.

Mr. Hulbert expressed the belief that merchants in other cities, not only along the Atlantic seaboard, but in the interior of the United States, would seize similar opportunities in order to be assured of prompt delivery of their goods. He pointed out that water shipments were subject to less delay, and goods were more easily distributed, than if dispatched by rail.

According to Mr. Hulbert, the ideal method of freight dispatch on inland waters was through the operation of a system of barges supplemented by a truck service for collecting and distributing freight at the terminals. He pointed out that the present congestion on the lines of the New York, New Haven & Hartford in the vicinity of Providence, R. I., could be relieved by the establishment of such a system. Speaking of the New York Barge Canal, Mr. Hulbert expressed the opinion that the water flow at the different locks was sufficient to develop enough electricity to supply all the cities along the canal, and have enough left over to operate the New York Central railroad from New York to Buffalo.

Efforts were being made, he said, to dock the Long Island Sound steamers in New York on East River instead of having them make the long run around the Battery and also to give them a common terminal, in order to release much-wanted docks on North River.

Mr. Hulbert urged the members of the convention to appoint a committee that shall work 365 days a year. "There is too much loss in efficiency in an organization of this kind. We meet once a year for a day and 364 days we forget all about the object of the association. Appoint a working committee that shall sit continuously."

The next convention of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association will be held in Charleston, S. C.

DR. TRUMBITCH ON HUSSAREK PROJECT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—Dr. Trumbitch has made some statements concerning the Austrian Premier's project for transforming Austria-Hungary into a federation of national states. Hussarek, Dr. Trumbitch declared, could not assume the initiative so far as Hungary was concerned. The news, if true, must concern only the districts of Austria, unless, indeed, it was simply intended to deceive public opinion in the allied countries. It was probably, he said, a "ballon d'essai" intended as



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a prelude to coming peace maneuvers. The Austrian situation would only admit of two solutions: the empire would either be absorbed by Germany, or it would be disintegrated by the liberation of the oppressed peoples who would rise to a new life. Hussarek's reforms were merely ridiculous and misleading, and from them the seriousness of the internal situation of Austria might be deduced. Austria, he declared, knew she was beaten and it was to her interest to shorten the war which it appeared to her might mean her destruction. The Allies, and especially the Italians would, he said, know how to appraise the maneuvers.

Statements on the same subject by the Polish deputy Zamorsky have also appeared in the *Epoca*. The project, he said, presented a great contrast to the Austrian governmental system. The fact was worth noting that the news of the confederation had appeared in the *Tzech* (Roman) Catholic newspaper, *Tzech*, and he thought that the (Roman) Catholics were expressing a desire rather than formulating a project with the object of breaking up the "intransigent" Tzech party. If the confederation became part of the government program it might be assumed that Austria was in great straits. They could not at present believe in the sincerity of the intentions of the Austrian government concerning a federation of states and it was better that they should not deceive themselves.

MINERS LEAVING THE YUKON AND ALASKA

DAWSON, Yukon Territory.—The stationary price of gold and the increased cost of mining material, food and supplies, have caused a sudden exodus of miners and their families from the Yukon and Alaska.

Every boat reaching here for the last few weeks from Ruby, Fairbanks, Iditarod and other Alaskan camps comes with the accommodations taken by people leaving the country for the Pacific coast, where there is hope of obtaining work in war industries at high wages.

The exodus has caused a slump of 50 per cent in the gold output of Alaska camps as evidenced by figures tabulated by the banks, express companies and others.

FIXING OF COTTON PRICES POSTPONED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Industries Board has postponed the fixing and revision of cotton products prices until Nov. 16. Meanwhile it is thought that the cotton committee appointed by the President can do much to stabilize the material so that a more conclusive agreement may be made in fixing the price. A number of cotton mills have failed to turn in cost sheets for the period requested, and for that reason the board has extended the time.

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MISSISSIPPI BARGE SERVICE IS TO OPEN

First Boat of Expected Great United States Government Fleet Is to Leave St. Louis Dock for New Orleans Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The first boat of what is expected to grow into a great government fleet will leave the St. Louis docks at 5 p. m. Sept. 28, according to the formal announcement of A. W. Mackie, manager of the Mississippi River section of the new Federal Waterways Organization.

The matter of rates is the one thing that remains to be settled before the success of the federal barge line is assured. Fifty shippers of large quantities of merchandise met under the auspices of the Traffic Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce and voted to demand of the Federal Railroad Administration a rate for the barge line service equal to 80 per cent of the present rail rate. If that rate is granted, it is assured that the barge line will be used to full capacity.

As Theodore Brent, traffic manager for the barge line, has stated that the government expects to operate the line at a loss until its full equipment is in hand, it is likely that no difficulty in reaching a rate understanding will be had. He pointed out that 3000 ton barges can be operated as cheaply as 500-ton boats and that the available tugs consume a great amount of coal.

The government officials insist that if the shippers will furnish capacity loads from the beginning, the Administration will steadily improve the service. It has been urged upon shippers that revival of river traffic depends upon the amount of their patronage. Many shippers have refused to pledge business until the rate question is settled. The St. Louis Screw Company has pledged 250 tons of bar iron weekly to the boats and many of the shoe houses and other bulk shippers have agreed to send all Southern cargoes.

Mr. Brent has explained that in the beginning only all-Southern cargoes are wanted and that shipments to New Orleans and to Memphis are most desirable. It was explained that no through rates to Cuba and other Pan-American points had as yet been fixed, but that they can be speedily fixed when the occasion arises.

Mr. Brent said that the salt mines of Louisiana, depended upon for considerable up-river cargoes, would be inaccessible to the barges until considerable dredging has been done and that salt, coal and gravel will not warrant two handlings, by rail and by water.

SCHOOLBOY STRIKE OFF

HARTFORD, Conn.—The strike of Hartford High School pupils was declared off this noon after 48 hours' duration.

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ATHLETICS FOR COAST COLLEGES

Intercollegiate Competition Which Will Not Interfere With Academic and Military Instructions Is to Be Encouraged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau
STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal. — Intercollegiate athletics among the colleges and universities of California, Nevada and Utah having student army training corps, are to be encouraged so far as these contests do not interfere with the academic and military instruction, according to an announcement by R. L. Wilbur, president of Leland Stanford Junior University and regional director of military education in the three states named. Any intercollegiate schedule that may be arranged will probably be authorized by the military authorities of each institution. The statement says: "It is agreed that athletic sports are to be encouraged either in each institution or among neighboring institutions, in cases in which distances are so short as to necessitate no interruption of the weekly schedule of academic and military training. "Athletic sports as formerly pursued, involving extensive trips and specialized training, are inconsistent with the soldiers' program of drill and study. "There is much speculation as to whether this ruling will not open the way for a resumption of football relations between the University of California and Leland Stanford Junior University which have been suspended for some years."

HARVARD NOT YET DECIDED

Intercollegiate Athletic Competition for the "Big Three" This Fall Is Still Very Uncertain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — The question of what Harvard, Yale and Princeton universities are going to do in the way of intercollegiate athletics, and especially varsity football, is still far from settled. Reports have been circulated that nothing would be done at Harvard regarding a varsity eleven this fall, as well as that the Crimson would have a varsity team. It has also been stated that Dean L. B. Briggs, chairman of the Harvard Athletic Committee, Prof. R. N. Corwin, head of the Yale Athletic Committee, and Dean Howard McLean, head of Princeton athletics, would get together and determine on the desirability of intercollegiate athletics this year.

Last fall, Harvard maintained an informal varsity eleven, which played games with military and naval teams mostly; but then Harvard had only a reserve officers' training corps, whereas now more than three-quarters of the students are under government control either in the student army training corps or the naval unit attached to that body. Such students as do not come under this classification would probably not be interested in taking part in athletic games.

As to what those students who are connected with the S. A. T. C. may do in the way of intercollegiate athletics, or any form of athletics, will rest entirely with the government authorities in charge. It is more than probable that the same course will be pursued at Harvard, Yale and Princeton, as is to be followed at other colleges and universities where there are S. A. T. C. If such is the case, the students in Harvard, both freshmen and upper class men, will probably take part in athletics, including football, paying the greater amount of attention to contests among the various units which make up the S. A. T. C., and having a few games with outside teams which do not require too long trips from Cambridge.

No doubt Dean Briggs, Professor Corwin and Dean McLean will hold some correspondence regarding the holding of athletic sports between these three colleges; but it looks very much as if the final decision would rest with the government officials at the three institutions with the three chairmen of the respective college athletic committees aiding in every way possible.

W. F. HOPPE DEFEATS CLARKSON EASILY

NEW YORK, N. Y. — W. F. Hoppe, world's professional billiard player, met T. H. Clarkson of Boston, a leading Class A amateur player, in an exhibition match in Brooklyn this week and defeated the Boston man, 200 to 90.

While Hoppe did not come up to his usual standard of play, he gave a very strong exhibition of billiards. He ran the match out in 10 innings for the average of 30, and he had a high run of 180 in the ninth frame, stopping when he failed to get the balls out of bank. After he had made the 27 points in the tenth inning necessary to give him the game, he gave an exhibition of fancy shots which were a surprise to the spectators. The match by innings follows: W. F. Hoppe—1 5 8 9 9 34 6 16 180 17 — Average—30. High run—180. T. H. Clarkson—17 9 41 1 8 0 1 12 1—90. Average—16. High run—41.

IMPERIAL MATCH PLAYED AT LORD'S

Cricket Elevens Captained by Col. F. S. Jackson and Capt. P. F. Warner Play Benefit Game

LONDON, England.—Of the two divisions in cricket we are "on the side of the angels," as Disraeli said in his phrase at Oxford 50 years ago, says The Morning Post. That is, on the sporting aspect of the test, the war has brought a revival of the real spirit of the game as breathed right through the pages of the "Walkers of Southgate." Every one who is a cricketer was long ago sickened of the gladiatorialism of the test and of the county championship. It had prostituted the dear old game. Ask Mr. "Jack" Mason—greatest among sportsmen—who captained Kent when she won the championship. This son of Winchester remarked, "Never again," or something similar, when the end came in his experiences of that exacting season. But the war has brought us back to the real side of the game—the spirit described by the great Punch editor, Tom Taylor, when he was writing for the Old Stagers at Canterbury:

Your cricketer no coggling practice knows No trick to favor friends or cripple foes; No cricketer, right English to the core, Still loves the man best he has licked before.

The placards for the Lord's match today say it is the last imperial match of the season. In pavilion colloquialism it is "Jack's Side" against "Plum's"; the effort is made for the funds of the Chevrons Club. Colonel the Hon. Stanley Jackson, greatest of all test match players and captains—and of Harrow and Cambridge and all the rest, and not to be forgotten, a member of the Commons—is a lure that will take many folk to Lord's today. Unfortunately, he will not be able to take any active part in the match—it is an eleventh-hour decision, and is a decision of the "medicine" men—but his indirect captaincy remains. And his spirit will go marching on.

It was Jackson gave "Ranji" his "blitz" at Cambridge; it was he who at Lord's in his Harrow days repudiated any credit for himself, and only thought "it would do his Governor a bit of good"—his Governor had then followed Mr. Balfour as Chief Secretary for Ireland. That schoolboy story will cling to him forever. But there was the grandeur of ability behind that schoolboy assurance. No nerves for him! He played his own game—bowling or fielding or batting—and always for his side, forgetful of everything but his side. "Who plants like Bathurst?" asked Pope. In the same spirit in cricket one asks: "Who plays like Jackson?" When "Ranji" and Fry and several others were out, you see "Jack" coming down the pavilion steps at Lord's, observing, as he looks at the score-board with the prospect of a great task: "It's left to 'Jack' again!" And Jack got 80 of the best, and won the match—a test match.

And Colonel Jackson has done his bit at the front, along with Frank Mitchell and others of the great Yorkshire crowd.

And so those who go up to Lord's today can see many giants of other days. We hope all will understand that they are out for a sporting match, and that they will just play naturally. That is the cricket spirit. If a free player at least is "free." Stonewalling was only invented for test and county matches. Push on with the game—you may win; you can only be beaten.

Now and again we have seen in these days the old pro's with a "cushy" job, and have not been too slow to notice it. A man who can get hundreds regularly should surely be going over the top. Let that suggestion sink in among those whom the cap fits: officers and N. C. O.'s alike, whether they are Artists or of the R. A. F. equipment, or any other unit. Anyhow, every one is tired of the old-fashioned county cricket for averages. The war has sounded its knell. It may not tell for the moment. It will tell when the shirkers attempt to go on with the game after the war. There will then be no use for England cricketers who batted on munitions and other non-active duties when they were fit to go over the top.

But to the game. The public schools are the trustees of cricket. The boys have shown us over and over again at Lord's and the Oval this year how well they understand the thing. They play on to the military age, and then pass on to their regiments, taking with them to the front the splendid tutelage that they had under Mr. Eden Lacey, the M. C. C. secretary, and Mr. A. M. Latham, K. C. the Recorder for Birkenhead, the acting honorary secretary at the Oval and a great cricketer in his day, whose boys are in the service.

It is nice to see the old champions come down from the picture frames for today's match. We hope they will live up to the spirit of cricket, as displayed by the boys on the playing fields of the schools and at Lord's and the Oval in the school tests this summer. If they imitate the Jackson spirit there will be no doubt of the practice. Colonel Jackson is the greatest cricketer who ever adorned the House of Commons or of the Lords either; we are not forgetting Alfred Lytton and such peers as Lord Harris and Earl Darnley. And there was the great William Ward, a member for the city of London, the savior of Lord's, whose score of 278, made in 1820, survives today as the record of the ground.

The match arranged by Colonel

MISS WAGNER IS IN FINAL ROUND

New York State Woman Champion to Play Miss Claire Cassell in Park Hill Tourney

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Miss Marie Wagner, present New York State singles and doubles champion, and Miss Claire Cassell are the two women who will meet in the final round of the Park Hill Country Club annual tournament at Yonkers, following their victories in the semi-final round. The trophy should be a fine one, with Miss Wagner a favorite to win.

Miss Cassell was forced to play good tennis in order to reach the final round, as she was bracketed against Mrs. I. F. Hartman in the semi-final, and while she won in straight sets, Mrs. Hartman won four games in each.

Miss Wagner had an easy time winning in the semi-final round, as she disposed of Mrs. E. V. Lynch with the loss of only one game in two sets. Mrs. Lynch has been playing very good tennis during this tournament, but her style of play was no puzzle to the state champion, who made little more than a practice match of the contest.

Not only did Miss Cassell and Miss Wagner win in the singles, but both of them were members of winning teams in the mixed doubles. Miss Cassell was paired with Allen Behr and they defeated Mrs. S. W. Waring and F. C. Letson in the second round, 6-7, 6-1, 6-2. After the first set the winning pair made quick work of the match, rather indifferent playing being responsible for the loss of the first one, although it went to deuce before Mrs. Waring and Letson won.

Miss Wagner is paired with E. H. Binzen in the mixed doubles and they make a very likely looking team for championship honors. They met Miss Bessie Holden and D. E. F. Thomas in the first round and won in straight sets with the loss of only one game in each.

Vincent Richards and E. H. Binzen continue to win in the men's singles section of play. In the third round, Binzen was forced to play against his doubles partner, H. B. O'Boyle. The match was a fairly interesting one, with Binzen winning in straight sets, 6-1, 6-4. Richards met W. Fisher in the third round and appeared to take things rather easy, being content to win by scores of 7-5, 7-5. The summary:

MEN'S SINGLES—Third Round
D. E. F. Thomas defeated F. C. Letson, 6-2, 6-4, 6-3.
E. H. Binzen defeated H. B. O'Boyle, 6-1, 6-4.
W. Fisher defeated Vincent Richards, 7-5, 7-5.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Semi-Final Round
Miss Claire Cassell defeated Mrs. I. F. Hartman, 6-4, 6-4.
Miss Marie Wagner defeated Mrs. E. V. Lynch, 6-0, 6-1.

MEN'S DOUBLES—First Round
Miss Macar and Mr. Edward defeated H. Foster and L. Dudley, 6-4, 7-5.
Edmund Hendricks and H. D. Kersey defeated F. Norton and H. Norton, 6-1, 6-2.

ARMY BASEBALL TEAMS ARE TIED

Jefferson Barracks and Camp Funston Nines Each Win a Game in Their Series With Third One Canceled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
JEFFERSON BARRACKS, Mo. — The Barracks baseball team won the opening contest from Camp Funston by a score of 2 to 0, the Funston nine taking the second game of the series on the day following by a score of 3 to 0. Due to sudden change in orders, the Camp Funston team had to return immediately to its station and left the series a tie with no chance of its being played off. The games were played at Sportsman's Park, the home of the St. Louis American League team.

The first was accounted a good ball game. The Barracks team followed its usual practice of jumping into the game and securing a good lead in the early innings. The only scores were those that were tallied in the first inning. The Barracks men tied the visitors in one, two, three order in the first. The first of Barracks' batters up received a base on balls and went to third when the second sacrificed. The third man up hit a single to center, scoring the man on third. Another steal of second and another single scored the second and last run of the game.

Following the first inning the game became a pitchers' duel, with the Funston pitcher giving but two more hits, and Abner Gould for the Barracks pitching an unbeatable game. He struck out eight men, did not give a base on balls and allowed only four hits.

The only chance the Funston men had to score came in the seventh inning when two singles to center called for some fast defensive work on the part of the barracks players.

In the second game Camp Funston opened up for the shutout of the previous day. The attendance was again very small, rain threatening all afternoon. The game was marred by many errors, the pitching of R. Maple of the Camp Funston team being the feature of the contest. He struck out 11 men and only two hits were made off his delivery. Only two balls were knocked out of the infield. Eugene Dale, former pitcher of the Cincinnati Nationals, was unable to keep the Funston hitters from finding him for two tallies in the fourth inning and added one in the fifth. The Funston team's big inning was the fourth; but the men from Kansas managed to keep the Barracks pitcher in trouble most of the time.

With the series standing one and one it was thought that a third game for the play off would be arranged in Kansas City. The Funston team had a fine record and the Barracks had lost only two games in the season, one to the Great Lakes and one to Funston. A third game would have gone far toward definitely settling the service championship in the Middle West.

Camp Pike's service team had also wired C. D. Cooper of the War Camp Community Service Board for two games to be played immediately at that cantonment and arrangements were being made. Then came the announcement by Colonel Hunter, commandant at the Barracks, that the local post team must be disbanded for the year and all arrangements were canceled. The reason for disbandment was that the men composing the team were to be sent to other posts of duty at once.

PENNSYLVANIA IS TO PLAY FOOTBALL

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Football will be played at the University of Pennsylvania this fall, but as a students army training corps sport. This is the solution arrived at by the University Council on Athletics. All members of the S. A. T. C., including freshmen, will be eligible for the team.

ATHLETICS TO BE CONTINUED

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. — Lieut. J. C. Torpey, commanding officer of the students army training corps at Rutgers College, announced that athletics would be continued so long as they did not interfere with military work. The football schedule arranged last spring, includes games with Lafayette, Lehigh, Colgate, Penn State, and West Virginia. Oct. 5 and 26 are open dates.

RAILWAY OFFICER RESIGNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
BOSTON, Mass. — Matthew C. Brush has resigned as president of the Boston Elevated Railway Company and was elected on Thursday to be vice-president of the American International Corporation.

WOMEN'S TENNIS POSTPONED

Boston, Mass. — Play in the annual Longwood women's tennis tournament, being held on the club's dirt courts at Brookline, was postponed Thursday until today, because of the poor playing conditions. The feature match on the program when play is resumed, is that between Mrs. G. W. Wightman and Miss Marion Zinderstein, the winner of which will advance into the semi-final round.

NORWEGIAN EDUCATORS ARRIVE

NEW YORK, N. Y. — A commission of Norwegian educators, headed by Christopher Lehmkull of Bergen, appointed by the Norwegian government to investigate American commercial schools, has arrived in the United States.

NEW INSTRUCTIONS FOR DRAFT BOARDS

General Crowder Rules That Registrants Be Called for Physical Examination Soon

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The provost marshal-general has instructed local draft boards throughout the United States to call draft registrants for physical examination as soon as they have been placed in Class I by their boards, even though they may have appealed for reclassification to the district board. The examination will be postponed only in case there is also pending a claim for deferred classification on industrial grounds.

Attention of the local boards was called to a new ruling providing that a registrant no longer has the right of applying for reexamination of the medical advisory board after being passed by the examining physician of the local board, as has been the custom heretofore.

Actual induction into the service of those found physically fit will be in accordance with their order numbers as determined by the drawing to be held here, except in individual cases where local boards receive orders for the voluntary induction of certain registrants at the request of the army, navy or marine corps.

Physically fit men between 18 and 45 years of age, who are placed in Class I by local draft boards, or who would be so placed except for occupational deferment, cannot become candidates for commissions in the army until they have been inducted into service as privates, underlings of the adjutant-general, just made public and superseding previous orders on the subject.

Registrants placed in the subdivision of Class I reserved for a limited or special service, however, may be commissioned direct from civil life and no barrier is interposed to the commissioning of men direct from civil life, providing their local board have given them deferred classification on dependent grounds.

Qualified registrants, who have applied for commissions in army staff corps and who are desired by a certain corps, may have their classification and physical examinations by local boards advanced on presentation of a certificate from a chief of corps or department of the army.

In cases where it is desired to commission a Class I man, he may be inducted into service immediately and promoted thereafter.

To carry out the provisions of the order, the provost marshal-general has authorized local boards to examine and classify out of their turns such registrants as might be affected by the rulings.

Local boards are also authorized to examine and classify without regard to normal order such men as may be accepted by the navy and marine corps, in order that their immediate voluntary induction may be arranged.

BIG TEN ATHLETIC MEN MEET IN CHICAGO

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor
CHICAGO, Ill. — With the football season on the verge of opening, the Big Ten athletic men met here Thursday to settle the war-time status of the college game. Their policy with regard to waiving the freshman residence rule, and the cancellation of long trip games, it is believed will be followed by other conferences.

Minnesota University has precipitated some of the discussion through the rulings of Commandant Adams of the student training corps, that no long furloughs would be granted for trips. Cancellation of the Chicago and Indiana games on Minnesota's schedule was believed likely.

DYE SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES

Dr. Charles H. Herty Tells the National Chemical Exposition Delegates That Permanency Rests on People and Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y. — At the National Chemical Exposition, Dr. Charles H. Herty called attention to certain conditions in the American dye industry which, he believes, do not make for the permanency of that industry, and stated his views of what the remedy for these conditions should be.

Dr. Herty said the desire for imported goods, which had so often hindered industrial effort, was now being supplanted by pride in domestic achievement. The label, "Made in Germany," no longer exerted its hypnotic influence over the masses of the world," he said.

"Yet German propaganda is insidious," said Dr. Herty, "is ever present, and must constantly be combated if we are to gain that measure of national self-containedness in essential industries which will guard us against a recurrence of the economic tribulations which characterized the period immediately following the blockading of German ports. The chief centers of that disturbance are coal-tar chemicals and potash."

It was not necessary to speak of the marvelous development of the dye industry, nor of its close relation to that of explosives. Appreciation of this relation, perhaps more than economic need, united producers and consumers in a unique display of unanimity which procured from Congress a protective tariff and anti-dumping legislation, guaranteeing life for the young industry. When the United States entered the war the government turned to the young dye industry for plants and trained organizations to augment its poison gas output, a call to which the industry responded splendidly.

"In view of the adaptability of the dye industry to such serious national needs," said Dr. Herty, "it is difficult to be patient with many of our mercantile establishments, which still insist upon placarding their counters with signs such as 'The color of tea goods cannot be guaranteed. What a sweet morsel of comfort these placards are to the enemy; in effect an effort to preserve the market for him by our own people, if such they are. Was it ever the practice to guarantee all colors? Certainly not, for even before the war nine-tenths of the dyes used were not fast and did not need to be."

But Dr. Herty said assurance of the future of the coal tar chemical industry lies not only with the people as a whole, but even more directly with Congress.

Humanity Adv. No. 8
Love of Country Means Most

when expiring in deeds. Yours may not be a soldier's opportunity, yet you can prove your patriotism by buying "Fighting Fourth" Liberty Bonds on Saturday tomorrow.

Humanity Adv. No. 7
Berlin Militarism

is cowering at the onrush of American soldiers. The "Fighting Fourth" Liberty Loan will add another stinging blow. You are asked to buy your bonds tomorrow—Saturday.

Humanity Adv. No. 9
It Is For Principle

that we fight in Europe, and money put into Liberty Bonds is used in support of Principle. You are urged to buy "Fighting Fourth" Liberty Bonds tomorrow—Saturday.

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A NEW FALL STYLE IN
Garrison Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO. 770 N. E.

AMERICA'S LEADER
Beaded Tip
SHOE LACES
INSIST ON THE GENUINE
with trade mark "Beaded" on wrapper
AT SHOE STORES AND BOOTBLACKS
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Originators and Sole Manufacturers
AUBURN, PROVIDENCE, U.S.A.

LABOR WARNS OF UNJUST METHODS

Effort Alleged to Break Down, Under Guise of Patriotism, Legal Barriers Designed to Protect Women and Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—"There is one phase of the labor situation in California, and I think in other parts of the country as well, that calls for the closest attention of labor leaders, and that is the marked tendency among certain employing interests to break down labor and working-condition standards, particularly in connection with the child labor and women labor laws," said James W. Mullen, editor of the Labor Clarion, the organ of the San Francisco Labor Council. In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "And the worst of it," he said, "is being done under the guise of patriotism. I do not mean that there is at present an organized effort along this line, but the cases are sufficiently numerous to call for the utmost vigilance."

"The Southern Pacific Railroad Company, for example, substituted women for men in its elevator service in its office building in this city, and was going to pay the women lower wages than it had paid the men. Fortunately, when the matter was called to the attention of Mr. McAdoo, Director-General of the Railroads, the women operators' compensation was promptly raised to that which had been paid the men."

"Another case of this kind in this city has, however, not terminated satisfactorily. A large employer of labor, using 20 elevator operators, put women in the place of men in these positions and paid them \$30 a month less than the men had received, which made a saving of \$600 a month in favor of the company, but at the expense of the women. The reason given by this employer for this step, in an account of the matter printed in the proceedings of our leading civic organization, was that this substitution of women would make more men available for the army, the gentleman evidently forgetting that it is not incumbent upon employers to make men available for the army, this function being very well taken care of by the government in its draft law. Furthermore, the fact that it is the policy of the Federal War Labor Board, on which board the employing interests are very fully and capably represented, and by and for all nations, and also to fix distribution of exports among various ports so as to avoid congestion."

Portland already has had government recognition of its natural advantages, as in 1917 Congress appropriated \$300,000 to be expended in dredging the harbor. This will provide a maximum depth of 35 feet at low water, sufficient to float any large trans-Atlantic steamer. New York harbor alone on this coast exceeds that depth. This fund is being expended, contracts having been let last year therefor.

There are five large grain elevators and immense freight sheds at the Grand Trunk Railroad terminal, utilized extensively by that road in exportation of grain, cattle and other Canadian freight. Portland ranked second in gain in movement of ships on the Atlantic and in exports of all ports during the two years prior to July 1, 1916. More grain was handled here from Oct. 1, 1915, to Aug. 1, 1916, than any other Atlantic port.

An anchorage for a score of big steamers is available, stores, crews and equipment can be furnished here with relatively little delay, bunker coal supplies are always adequate to the demand, and every element which enters into essentials for a first-class deep seaport are to be found. Approach to the harbor is easy and direct, two wide and deep channels being available, plainly marked with buoys and with powerful lights to guide all mariners.

INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau
NORWICH, England—Speaking at a reception in Norwich given by the journalists of the eastern counties to the President of the National Union of Journalists, Mr. G. H. Roberts, Minister of Labor, said his department was responsible for developing the scheme of industrial councils, but the government did not wish in any way to force it upon any industry. The Whitley Report, Mr. Roberts said, fully accepted the basis of organization on both sides, in fact a council could not exist unless that organization had been developed.

In answer to a common criticism, that progress in establishing industrial councils was slow, Mr. Roberts pointed out the difficulties and the numbers of parties that had to be considered. Nine of these councils, Mr. Roberts said, were now in existence, 19 were in process of formation, while 26 preliminary conferences in other trades had been held. The movement, he said, clearly had struck the popular imagination, and a good deal of support was being given it by employers and organized workmen. He believed that by the end of the year a number of the councils would be in actual operation.

Going on to speak of the scope of the Whitley councils, Mr. Roberts said he hoped the councils would not re-

strict themselves to questions of salary and labor conditions, no matter how important. He wanted the workers to feel that they had a real interest in the prosperity of the concerns in which they were employed. He thought that these councils would promote that greater productivity which was essential if Great Britain was to hold her own in the keener competition of the world. Granted a proper spirit was established between employers and workers, he thought profound changes would be brought about in the structure of society and in the development of industrial processes. Industrial councils, Mr. Roberts thought, must promote the interests of the workers. There must be no return, he declared, to the pre-war state of things. It was his opinion that the standard fixed during the war would govern conditions after the war, and he thought the historian would record that something like a social revolution had coincided with the war period.

PORTLAND, ME., AS PORT OF EXPORT

Railroad and Water Facilities Are Inspected by the United States Officials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Portland Bureau
PORTLAND, Me.—Railroad and water facilities here for export and import traffic were inspected on Wednesday by Maj. Gen. George W. Goethals and a party of officials representing the United States Federal Shipping Board and the export control committee. A committee of the Chamber of Commerce met them and the tour of inspection was framed exclusively to enable these officials to see for themselves the advantages available here in expediting shipments of men, munitions and supplies from this port across the Atlantic.

Duties of this Federal Export Control Committee include the collection of data as to the amount of freight which can be routed through each port to the best advantage, how much other essential freight has to be handled there, the extent of local traffic and both the water and railroad terminal facilities.

This committee is authorized to select ports for specified freight, which is shipped by the War and Navy Departments and by and for all nations, and also to fix distribution of exports among various ports so as to avoid congestion.

Portland already has had government recognition of its natural advantages, as in 1917 Congress appropriated \$300,000 to be expended in dredging the harbor. This will provide a maximum depth of 35 feet at low water, sufficient to float any large trans-Atlantic steamer. New York harbor alone on this coast exceeds that depth. This fund is being expended, contracts having been let last year therefor.

DRYS IN VERMONT NAME STATE TICKET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Burlington Bureau
BURLINGTON, Vt.—By a unanimous assenting vote, the 15 delegates which formed the biennial state convention of the Vermont Prohibition Party at Montpelier on Tuesday, instructed the committee empowered to draw up the party's platform to see that it contained three principal planks, first, the indorsement of the Sheppard amendment to the federal Constitution for national prohibition; second, the indorsement of the federal amendment to the Constitution in favor of equal suffrage, and third, indorsement of government aid on the waterway between Burlington and New York. Dr. W. L. Hanson of Montpelier is chairman of the platform drafting committee.

Dr. William B. Mayo of Northfield, the Democratic nominee, who recently came out strongly for the amendment, will head the party's ticket, the remaining state officers being picked from the Republican ticket as the party has no candidates of its own.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Littleton Bureau
LITTLETON, N. H.—Democrats will select a candidate for United States Senator to succeed Jacob H. Gallinger next Monday at state convention in Concord. The Republican candidate probably will be George H. Moses of Concord, editor of the Republican Press Association of Washington, D. C., who will be nominated at a Republican state convention Friday at Concord. Both parties have declared in favor of prohibition.

DRY CONDITIONS ATTRACT WORKERS

Plea of Washington (D. C.) Labor Unions That Prohibition Drives Out Men Is Not Substantiated in the Northwest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
BUTTE, Mont.—The plea of the Washington (D. C.) labor unions that prohibition in the District of Columbia would drive from the District many laboring men needed there by the government and by private employers does not find substantiation in the Northwest, where exactly this situation has been put to the test.

From the time of the first settlements, Montana has been one of the wettest states, and it is only a comparatively few years ago since open gambling was not prohibited by state law. A couple of years ago, however, Washington and Oregon went dry, and about the same time, sections of Idaho also became dry through county or local option.

Montana citizens noticed that shortly before Washington and Oregon went dry, there came to Montana many persons dependent upon the liquor traffic. Needless to say, the class of citizenship thus acquired by Montana was not the best. At about the same time, there was noticed a considerable influx of floating population made up chiefly of people addicted to drink. The net result was that Montana gained a number of new citizens who became immediately a detriment to the community, while Washington, Oregon, and to a certain extent, Idaho, lost its undesirable.

At the time business conditions were quiet in both Washington and Oregon, but with the wonderful development of shipbuilding in the two coast states, there has been a very large demand for men. And, notwithstanding the fact that both states are dry, hundreds of Montanans have gone to the coast within the past 12 months, to work in the shipyards. There has been little if any noticeable hesitation upon the part of any good workmen on account of prohibition on the coast. On the other hand, it is known that a good many Montanans have moved to the coast partly for the purpose of ridding themselves of the temptation to use liquor.

NEW HOUSING REGIME IN WASHINGTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—From now on the District of Columbia will be on the same footing as every other war industry center in the country, and the housing problem will be handled by a central office under the direction of the Bureau of Industrial Housing of the Department of Labor. One hundred and thirty-five United States soldiers have begun a house-to-house canvass, locating vacant houses, apartments and rooms. Paid workers are to follow the soldiers and will suggest alterations and improvements wherever there is a possibility of making room for an additional lodger. To receive incoming clerks, centrally located receiving stations are to be established, where emergency applicants, unable to find living quarters, may apply. Over 100 unoccupied houses have been requisitioned for workers and these will be managed by the new organization. All details, such as the making of leases and the payment of rents, will be undertaken by the registration service.

CAPITAL ISSUE CONTROL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
REGINA, Sask.—More stringent investigation is now being made by the Department of Finance in connection with applications for permission to issue stocks and bonds of incorporated companies, and bonds and debentures of governments, municipalities, and commissions, according to new regulations which have reached here. One of the important new provisions is that the consent of the United States Government is also required before issues can be sold in that country. Clear evidence of the need for the expenditures proposed under new issues of stocks and bonds is an essential to sanction being granted.

RAILROAD ARCHES UTILIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Lynn Bureau
LYNN, Mass.—Utilization of the waste space beneath the four-track concrete arches of the Boston & Maine Railroad of the station in this city will soon produce new revenue from a source anticipated by the management some years ago when the tracks were elevated through Lynn but which has not been utilized until this time. The firm in control of the public taxi privileges at the Lynn station is negotiating for the rental of three or four of the arches for garage purposes and has petitioned the City Council for permission to locate a large underground gasoline tank. It is the purpose of the firm to board in the archways and keep taxis there for day and night service.

JAIL INMATES USED ON FARMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its New Haven Bureau
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Use of New Haven County jail inmates for work on farms has proven a distinct success, according to Paul P. Ives, director of farm labor of the New Haven County Farm Bureau. "Letters from farmers who have employed this class of labor during the summer," said Mr. Ives, "indicate that the plan was satisfactory without exception. The men everywhere went at their work cheerfully and seemed appreciative of the opportunity to get out into the open air."

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

HELP WANTED—MALE

THERE is an opportunity in Washington for a man to perform a service of high and effective patriotism in promoting the distribution of the book entitled "Americanism," advertised in Wednesday and Saturday issues of this paper. The work should prove also very profitable. Address inquiries to O. M. GALE, Dewey Hotel, Washington, D. C.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WOMAN to do plain cooking for family in New Hampshire; no laundry; no objection to child. Call or phone 44 Langdon St., Cambridge, 7232 W.

STENOGRAPHER and general office assistant in quiet, refined office; must write legibly; be careful and accurate; have some knowledge of figures and filing; write briefly experience, nationality, religion. A 41, Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper, capable woman to manage the office and handle details of a factory engaged in Government work; competent business woman of considerable experience and ability; able to meet these requirements will be well remunerated; apply in writing, stating experience and all details. Address CHAS. KROLL CO., 87 Woodward St., Boston.

WANTED—Good cook, second girl and chambermaid for public institution. Address Almar M. B. Vose, Perkins Institute, Watertown, Mass.

HARRISBURG, PA.

ROSE'S Luncheons, Cakes and Cakes
Second at Walnut, HARRISBURG, PA.

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FRENCH SHOP Serviceable and Distinctive Ladies' and Children's Wearing Apparel
510 Penn Avenue
Opposite Joseph Horne's

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DIRECT FROM THE CUTTERS
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Home-made Cakes, Pies and Confections
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For Fall are an unusually happy combination of pleasing coloring and attractive styles. They're here for you, \$5 to \$15.

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Special Attention Given Family Orders

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Priced From \$10.00 Up
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"Milwaukee's Foremost Fashion Center" Serviceable and distinctive Ready-to-Wear Apparel at prices that are ALWAYS moderate.
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Give you the best of service at very reasonable rates. Gentlemen are invited to join our pressing club. Suits pressed once each week for \$1.25 per month. Goods called for. Phone Broadway 570.

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John R. Moss, Prop. Cal. 114
45 State Street We call for and deliver

We Can Save You Money on Furniture
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Corner Michigan and Fourth Aves., Detroit, Mich.

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WANTED—Rooms in priv. home, walking distance of Ansonia Hall, by married woman attending school. Add. S. 48, Monitor Office, Boston.

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Both Phones State and Fourth
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The Columbus Dry Goods Co.
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"The Best Place To Shop After All"

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True to Its Name DRY GOODS
MOREHOUSE-MARTENS
THE FRENCH SHOP
A New Shop for Women
2nd Floor Citizens Bank Bldg., Columbus, Ohio
Outer Garments of Distinction and Exclusiveness
JEANETTE GLADDEN

WISCONSIN FACES
LANGUAGE ISSUE

Democratic Party Platform Is
Emphatic for Elimination of
German in Schools—Republi-
can Dirs May Desert Leader

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—With the platform conventions of the Republican, Democratic and Socialist parties past, the lines are clearly drawn for a state election contest that promises to be memorable. All of the parties took stands on the language question. The Democratic platform, however, is most clearly to the point. It says:

"To unify the nation, to teach veneration for the history and institutions of our country, and to aid in building up real Americans, we owe it as a solemn obligation to the youth of America that they be taught only the English language in all schools, public and private, up to and including the eighth grade or its equivalent."

The Republican platform provides for English only in the "public, common and grade schools." It merely recommends that "all private schools give instruction in the English language." This is looked upon as a plain dodge to catch the vote of the German Lutherans, who, it is known, brought powerful influences to bear.

The Socialist platform stands out for the right to teach any language beside English that the patrons of the public or parochial school may desire.

The Democratic platform, it is apparent, is the only one that stands unequivocally for the elimination of the German language. The conditions are just the reverse of what they were in the battle of 30 years ago when the Republicans stood for the Bennett law that required the teaching of English, and the Democrats stood for the repeal of that law. The Republican governor of that day was overthrown by a combination of German Lutheran and German Roman Catholic clergy, and the law was repealed. Wisconsin was thereby started on a career of alienism from which it has reaped the bitter fruit since the world war began.

PATRIOTIC APPEAL BY
MINING CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"The greatest patriot is the man who, though he may most desire to go to the front, will go or stay wherever he is most needed by the nation at this time," says the American Mining Congress in a series of appeals to employers and employees. "The country will be proud of the men behind the men behind the guns in France and the American who deserts his industrial post where he is essential as a producer of war material or fuel or food, is a real and not a theoretical slacker."

The Mining Congress has addressed the governors of all states where mining is an industry, proposing that proclamations be issued supplementing those of President Wilson, urging industrially essential men to ask for the deferred classification to which they are entitled under the new draft rulings.

DRAINING OF EVERGLADES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—The Everglades of Florida are rapidly approaching a drained condition, according to a report issued by F. C. Elliott, Chief Drainage Engineer of Florida. The total number of miles of canals opened and to be constructed, is 381.1, and the total mileage opened to Sept. 1, 1918, is 338. The total cost to date is "in round numbers, \$4,600,000."

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THE
Southern Hotel
Light and German Streets
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NEW-MODERN—FIREPROOF—CENTRAL
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Rooms at \$1.00 per day and up.
Large sample rooms.
Every modern convenience.
Main Dining Room—Grill Room
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Management, F. W. BERGMAN

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Fireproof, Elevator, Refectory, European Cuisine and
Pure Artisan Water throughout from our well,
1,000 feet deep. Direct car lines and taxicabs
to and from all railway and steamship depots.
Catering at all times and always to the
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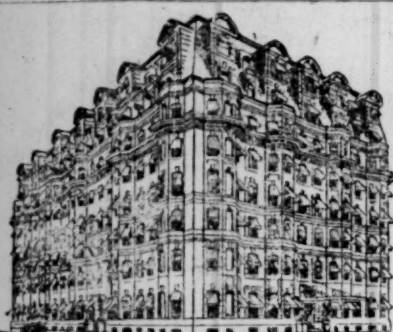
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Excellent
Food and
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Cafe Minerva
216 Huntington Av., Boston, Mass.
H. C. DEWEY, Proprietor
Operating also Savoy and Irvington Cafes

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Hotel Hemenway
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Overlooking the beautiful Fenway Park
A modern hotel with the harmonious
atmosphere of a private home. To
ladies traveling alone courteous protec-
tion is assured.
One person, \$2.50 a day.
Two persons, \$3.50 a day.
Special weekly rates on application.
No rooms without bath.
L. H. TORREY, Manager.

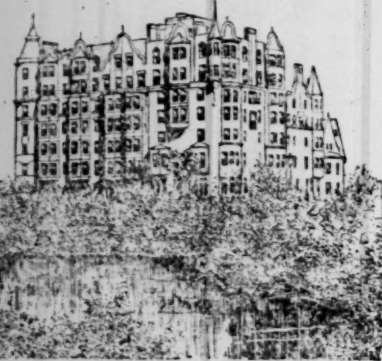


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will be a pleasure to serve you in any way I can.
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Cool, quiet and attractive, furnished
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European Plan: 300 rooms
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Park Overlooking Charles River
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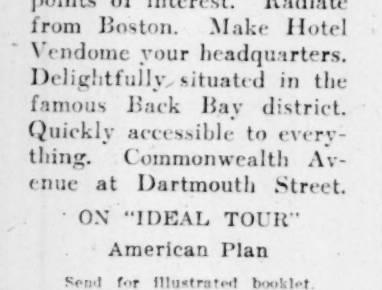
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European Plan Modern Throughout Fireproof
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Room and Bath, \$2 and up; Two Persons, \$3 and up. Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, \$5 and up.

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should be able to get along
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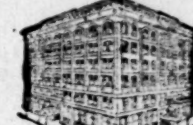
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EDUCATIONAL

LONDON UNIVERSITY
COMMERCE DEGREES

Memorandum Describes Practical
Side of Educational Scheme,
Which Was Topic of Speech
Delivered by Mr. Balfour

By The Christian Science Monitor special
education correspondent

LONDON, England.—While Mr. Balfour's speech was of the greatest value in directing general attention to the proposed establishment by the London University of degree courses in commerce, it tended to cast into the shade the practical side of the scheme, as developed in other speeches at the Mansion House meeting, and in the memorandum issued by the university itself.

The chairman of the London County Council (Mr. R. C. Norman) having said very wisely that, if the project was to be successful, it was essential that the practical and academic sides should be so adjusted as to work in harmony, the principal motion was submitted to the meeting by Sir R. V. Vassar-Smith (chairman of Lloyds Bank). In substance that motion approved of the institution of degrees in commerce by the University of London, promised assistance in obtaining the necessary financial support, and appointed a general committee, including the Lord Mayor, (as honorary treasurer), Sir Woodman Barbridge, Sir R. Hadfield, Sir Robert Kindersley, Sir Peter McBride, Sir John McCall, Sir Owen Phillips, M. P., and the vice-chancellor of London University. The resolution, having been seconded by Sir Robert Kindersley, was carried unanimously. The Lord Mayor announced that the London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank had promised to subscribe £1000 for initial expenses and £1000 for five years when the scheme was in working order.

It may therefore be assumed that the financial requirements of the University of London in this new undertaking will be adequately secured, especially since these requirements, as stated officially, are kept within modest limits. The educational side of the proposal for degree courses in commerce may now be considered, and this is best done by giving the more important parts of the memorandum in full. Having pointed out that when peace is signed, the struggle will not be over, but will in all probability only be transferred from the field of battle to the paths of commerce, the document disclaims any superiority for German natural scientists, merchants, engineers and financiers taken individually, but says that they have been brought into touch with one another, and that the knowledge of each has been put at the disposal of the rest in a way that is scarcely realized in the United Kingdom.

"Of course it is neither possible nor desirable for the university to attempt to furnish that thorough training in the practical business which can only be acquired in the counting house or the bank, the office of the merchant or accountant, or the factory of the manufacturer. But there are certain subjects with which it is essential that those engaged in commerce should be acquainted, which must be learnt in the lecture-hall, the classroom, and the study. . . . If, however, this assistance is to be real and correspond to the varying needs of the commercial world, it is essential that the body which directs it should be in close touch with the leaders of commerce, finance, and industry; and in inviting their assistance the university feels it will not appeal to their patriotism in vain.

"No doubt in the future those who will avail themselves of the facilities for study which it is proposed to offer will vary greatly as to circumstances and the conditions under which they are placed. Some, possibly, will desire to devote their whole time for two or three years to study before entering on active business life. Others will spend part of their days in the office and part in the classroom. A large number no doubt will be engaged during the day in earning their livelihood, while they will be prepared to devote their evenings to study. Many will reside in London within touch of colleges and other educational institutions, while others again will be scattered throughout the country where no such facilities exist.

"The scheme for a commercial degree, to be really effective, must be worked out as a consistent whole, with an independent organization, not as a mosaic of fragments built up from various faculties. The needs of the teaching depend on the aim of the degree course and the type of student for which it is fitted. Finance and commerce, in the broadest sense, are the main interests of London and likely to provide the mass of the students; the needs of the administrators are already met by the existing degree in economics. The training should be correlated to the main interests of the individual, though in no sense a substitute for actual experience of business. A scheme such as the following is suggested as adapted to the needs of London:

"(a) A preliminary stage, common to all, including elementary economics, geography, and accounting, together with a thorough knowledge of a modern commercial language, with the addition of certain optional subjects, such as a science or mathematics or history. This would provide a broad basis for more specialized work later.

"(b) In the second stage, more latitude could be allowed in the line of

approach to the degree, according to the needs of the individual. The broad facts of commercial and financial organization, the recent historical developments of the great commercial powers, and the main principles of commercial law are of importance to all. Beyond these are two main groups of subjects, overlapping and related, but sufficiently distinct. On the one hand are higher accounting and business organization, banking, including commercial banking and the financing of production and trade, foreign banking, international payments and movements of capital, problems of currency and prices, and the stock exchanges; in another group are the industrial and commercial conditions of the great markets of the world, including their commercial geography, tariffs and economic policy, together with the economics of production, transport and marketing of the chief commodities of interest to the United Kingdom and Empire, and the relation between government and trades.

"A careful selection from these two groups might provide sufficiently varied avenues of approach to the degree without rendering the work too narrow or technical. In the second stage would be included the statistics and statistical methods proper to the subjects chosen, together with a further study of modern languages. . . . A course of study on lines such as the above would meet the needs of a large number of students for whom the degrees in the existing faculties make no adequate provision. . . .

"If the commercial degrees of the university are to be successful, and if London is to take its proper place in promoting and enlarging the study of commercial subjects, liberal funds will be necessary. The principal objects are the provision of the following:

"1. Lectureships. Thanks to the munificence of the City, the London County Council and private benefaction in the past, much has been done to help linguistic studies. Provision has been made recently for the study and teaching of Spanish, Italian, Russian and Slavonic languages at existing colleges. A School of Oriental Studies has been founded in the City itself. Still, in promoting the teaching and study of languages, from the commercial point of view, much remains to be done. In many of the other subjects required for a commercial degree, instruction is given at one or more of the existing colleges of the university, notably the London School of Economics; but for an adequate treatment of the subject, many more lectureships will be required. To provide for the additional teaching to fill up the gaps and insure a complete and satisfactory group of courses for the more important classes of students would involve an annual expenditure of about £5000. . . .

"2. Bureau for assisting students working largely by themselves. The full-time student will naturally be advised by the authorities of the college where he is attending courses of instruction. But in a subject like commerce, where many men will doubtless be working chiefly in the evening and often largely by themselves, with a view to preparing for the external degrees of the university, there is sure to be much need for guidance and assistance. It is highly desirable that this guidance and assistance should be furnished by a central bureau under the control of the university, rather than the student should be left to waste his time and energy on diffuse and ill-directed reading. This need is far more pronounced in the subjects not hitherto organized as part of the university work than in the old-established faculties such as arts and laws. To found and maintain such a bureau would probably involve an annual expenditure of about £2500.

"3. The creation of a commercial literature. While an extensive literature dealing with commercial matters in form suitable for students exists in German, and books of a similar character have been published in America, and to a lesser extent in France, one of the chief difficulties that confront both our teachers and students is the paucity of such literature in England. Much information exists scattered in commercial journals, departmental reports, and the like, which, if collated, would be of inestimable service. But speaking broadly, the literature required by the student has yet to be created. . . . Without some system of subsidies it does not seem reasonable to suppose that in the first instance the right sort of books could be produced. It is estimated that £1000 a year for some years should be devoted to the purpose.

"4. The supplementing of libraries. Of the existing literature of commerce, much is to be found in London, but there are wide gaps even in the best collections. Any marked increase in the number of students in commerce will put a heavy strain on present material and staffs. It will be necessary to supplement both, if congestion and waste of workers' time are to be avoided. . . . Probably £500 will be required for this purpose.

"5. Assisting the cost of examinations. It has been found in the past that when new degrees are instituted or new subjects introduced the fees received for examinations often do not meet the expenses incurred. . . . It is estimated that at any rate for the first few years £500 should be set aside annually to meet the cost of the examinations.

"6. The foundation of traveling fellowships and scholarships for students of every class. Two different kinds of scholarships are required: (a) Traveling and other fellowships tenable for one or two years to be awarded to candidates who have taken their degree in commerce. The holders of these fellowships should be encouraged to go abroad to study the language and commercial systems of different foreign countries. (b) Stu-

dentships to assist candidates for the degree in pursuing their studies up to the degree stage. These should be so arranged as to help all classes of students, care being taken that they are not restricted to the whole-time day student alone. Two thousand pounds a year could profitably be spent on fellowships and studentships.

"7. Extension of buildings and appliances. Taking into consideration the existing colleges and other educational institutions in London, it may be definitely stated that there is no need to erect any special college or building for commercial subjects, but while it is highly undesirable to spend large sums of money on erecting new buildings, slight extension of some existing premises will be necessary, and a good deal of what may be termed educational plant will be required, so in estimating the cost of successfully launching the scheme, provision must be made for a certain amount of capital expenditure; probably from £20,000 to £25,000 would meet this need."

EDUCATION NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special
education correspondent

LONDON, England.—The women teachers have won handsomely in the struggle with the London County Council for an increase in pay. It has indeed been a stormy week for this greatest of all local education authorities. Before developing their threat of a strike, 8000 of the teachers took part in a demonstration at Trafalgar Square on Saturday, July 20, when Miss Agnes Dawson moved a resolution, supporting the women in their claim for arbitration on the question of salaries, and declaring that the people's schools could not be sufficiently and efficiently staffed unless the teachers were properly paid. Miss Froud, the general secretary of the National Federation of Teachers, said they were willing to abide by outside arbitration, but the education committee of the London County Council knew their case to be so bad that they dared not submit it to such arbitration.

The result was seen when the council met on the following Tuesday. Not only did members realize that the women teachers were so deeply dissatisfied as to be on the verge of a strike, but they knew also that many of them were ready to leave the service of the Authority altogether. After some discussion an immediate conference with the teachers was agreed to, and special arrangements were made for another meeting of the council after that conference. The representatives have met, and an agreement has been reached within a week of the fateful open-air meeting. A war-bonus of 15 shillings a week is to be given both to women and men, irrespective of all former increases of pay, the cost to ratepayers in the present year being estimated at no less than £865,000.

Without question this victory is due to the women teachers, and to them alone, acting as they did under the leadership of their National Federation officials. It is true that the London Teachers' Association put out a belated statement in which it was announced that the association had applied to the London County Council for immediate relief in the shape of a war bonus of £1 per week for all teachers in the service. But, as was pointed out at once by the National Federation, the scheme of salaries against which the women rose in protest had been accepted by the Association, and it was on that very account that thousands of women had left its ranks and joined the Federation.

A petition signed by 12,000 people in the Highland counties of Scotland has been presented to the Secretary for Scotland (Mr. Munro), asking that Gaelic may be raised to the status of an "essential subject" in Highland schools. It appears that at present no public money is spent on the teaching of Gaelic and that no provision is made for the training of teachers certified as competent to teach the language. It is not proposed that it should be obligatory on all children, but that, as in Ireland and Wales, instruction should be provided as part of the school curriculum in Gaelic-speaking areas—those where Gaelic is the regular medium of religious instruction, or where it is a condition of the parish minister's appointment that he should be able to preach in Gaelic. A deputation, which consisted of Mr. H. F. Campbell, for the Church of Scotland; the Rev. Dr. Malcolm Maclean, Edinburgh, for the United Free Church, and the Rev. Donald Maclean, for the Free Church, urged that hitherto Gaelic had been regarded as merely a hindrance and an obstacle to the learning of English; that Gaelic itself was the instrument whereby the faculties of Highland children might be most efficiently developed; and that an education based on Gaelic and followed up by English would be of more benefit than the present system, which in too many cases left children illiterate in both languages. It was pointed out that in the island parishes, according to the last census return, the children who on reaching school age speak Gaelic but no English are 73 per cent of the whole, and that the proportion does not tend to diminish. Thus, unless the teacher happens to be Gaelic-speaking, the great majority of the children receive the first stages of their education in what to them is a foreign tongue. This condition, it was argued, calls the more urgently for remedy in view of the generous provision made by the government for the teaching of Welsh and Irish Gaelic. Mr. Munro promised to give sympathetic consideration to the prayer of the petitioners before an amendment on the subject was reached in committee on the education bill.

AS AN ITALIAN SEES
GERMAN PHILOLOGY

"Minerva e Lo Scimmione" (Minerva and the Ape) is the most appropriate title that Ettore Romagnoli has given to an important study in modern philology just published by Nicola Zanichelli at Bologna. The name of the author is well and favorably known in his own country as a scholar of distinction, originality and independence; to not a few outside of Italy he is also an interesting figure because of the fresh interest he has brought to bear upon the classics. Romagnoli, as you make his acquaintance from the printed page, whether he treats of the Greek theater, of the place held by music among the ancients, or of the crying need for a revision of philological values, is by no means the dry, pedantic fellow that so often rises before our mental eye when a professor of the classics is mentioned. In fact, if you bring just a modicum of personal interest in the subject of his polemic, you find your self becoming quite excited, carried away by the scholar's vehemence in a cause which he holds close to his heart.

This is not to say that "Minerva and the Ape" (the ape in question being a composite metaphor standing for all the Germans in and out of Italy who have contributed to the corruption of the classics in that country and others) is necessarily a work of blind hatred. Far from it. Romagnoli makes no pretense at writing a dispassionate discourse; yet at the same time he tells us that the conclusions arrived at in his study were reached before these turbulent days. It is his manner, then, that is impassioned; his matter stands as proof for all that he brings forward against the Teutonic conception of philology.

It is important to point out that the volume is not significant merely to scholars in Italy; the reaction from the domination of Teuton methods and Teuton points of view, of which this book is a strong symptom, has been foreshadowed in our own country as well. It is not unlikely that it will grow stronger in the light of the clarification that the war has wrought in educational fields no less than in others. As Romagnoli points out, Italy is still honeycombed with Italians who, unwittingly or fully conscious of the fact, are furthering a Germanic conception of philology that has corrupted the classics and in some cases blotted out their identity.

Romagnoli's case against the Germans, in brief, is this: they have made of philology a voracious, pseudo-all-embracing science that attempts to swallow every branch of human knowledge. This is due to the racial mania for classification. Whereas, in the author's opinion, philology's province is the collection, clarification, and publishing of texts, the Teutons have added to this duty every other province that may be remotely associated with it; he presents a formidable outline of Wolf's 24 divisions of what became, in that scholar's hands, a vast "science of antiquity" (nothing less). In this are included everything from a philosophical doctrine of language, grammars of Greek and Latin, interpretation, philological criticism and the art of emendation, mythology, etc., to ancient architecture, Roman and Greek numismatics, and a literary history of philology. Surely an ambitious program, and a most laudable effort to compass all human knowledge. But why, asks Romagnoli, should all this lore be crammed into a single so-called "science of antiquity?"

The harm that such a method works he makes easily manifest. Philology proper demands a certain type of mind; so does history, and, indeed, every other topic that embraces a separate department of knowledge. But a scholar brought up in the German school of philology attacks every department with the same method: minute heaping up of facts that are ill-digested and not related as they might be. At first sight the objection seems to be mere carping, yet, when looked into, it furnishes food for sober thought, especially upon the part of all those who are charged with the education of our youth in the classics. A work upon Greek poetry, for instance, written by a Teutonic philologist of the pernicious school which Romagnoli's book is directed, may be replete with faultless observations, useful in their proper place, yet so devoid of any real poetic spirit that it strikes an apathetic mind rather than stimulating a live interest. The frequent complaint that books by university professors, although packed with useful knowledge, are dull in the reading, may not be entirely unrelated to the subject that has roused Romagnoli's ire.

The Italian scholar does not permit himself to be so carried away by his indignation as to brandish his verbal weapons indiscriminately about him. He acknowledges that classical scholarship owes a great debt to certain Germans of the past. Teutonic scholarship before the days of 1870 was truly great, he asserts; it is after that date the trouble begins. He goes even further than to state that the Germanic mania for classification has corrupted Italian teaching of the classics; he shows that on the very field of detail, which is German scholarship's strongest point, "Kultur" enjoys a renown based upon shaky foundations. German editions of noted works are mentioned, notably the "monumental" edition of the Decamerone issued by the House of Fischer, Berlin, in which the pages are littered with errors. Cases of arrogant assumption of intellectual superiority are adduced, on the part of German instructors in Italy who were bringing upon the proverbial fat of the land while Italian scholars

like De Sanctis and Carducci were hard put to it to make both ends meet. Slavery to German scholarship he shows to have had even worse effect: the complete surrendering of the right to think for one's self. He cites an instance of an Italian pupil who adduced certain illogical arguments in connection with a classical subject, only to be completely refuted by his teacher. The pupil, however, persisted, saying that the arguments were not his own, but those of a German authority. Whereupon, unbelievable as it is, and to be accepted only because a man of Romagnoli's position stands sponsor for the account, the instructor swallowed his own previous arguments and refutations!

The author indicates another point that may not be without possible application to our own universities. The acclimatization of an outside view of philology in a country whose intellectual habits are altogether different from those of the foreigner necessarily leads to confusion and perversion. As an instance of how Teutonic methods of classification have tended to merge and obliterate the identity of certain subjects Romagnoli submits the following: the very name Latin has been stricken from the titles of the studies, losing its personality in the term classical philology.

So that when the Italian raises the outcry, "Delenda est philologia," he means the agglomeration of studies that German scholarship of the more recent brand has lumped into a vast single study. Romagnoli wants each of these provinces to regain its former independence and develop along its own lines, being intrusted each to the type of mind that most naturally is attracted to it. "Philology," he tells us, "is, and ought to be, nothing more nor less than what it was in the great classical periods, it should prepare correct editions, as closely as possible approximating to the original texts; it should also gather illustrative material for these texts. Having accomplished this much it has performed its duty as philology."

The book contains a useful résumé of what the various nations have contributed to the progress of philology and a well-documented case against the abuses that he fights. How deeply the author feels upon the question may be discerned from the heated words of his preface, in which he solemnly declares that "one thing is very clear to me, whatever may be its result (i.e., of the war) it will, in so far as we are concerned, have been fought in vain, if, in addition to any political change, there should not issue from its bloody gorge an Italy quite different from what it was before; rejuvenated, even if somewhat wasted. Our fatherland must be renewed from the very roots, in every sphere of activity—in industry, in commerce, in public office, and also, above all, in its studies."

And as if to show that he himself was capable of demonstrating directly the benefits of his own philological independence, Romagnoli's new volume on "The Greek Theater" is a masterly treatment of an old subject in a thoroughly fresh, attractive form. Rarely does a "note" occur at the bottom of a page; there are no copious extracts and quotations from authorities; none of the trappings from a "serious" work. Yet how contemporary Romagnoli makes the old writers and their problems—how actual their plays, and how eternally human their characters!

ON READING AFTER
SCHOOL DAYS END

If we were really wise we should judge our educational systems, not by what the pupils know when they leave school but by what they do with themselves in the next three years or so. The salient points are, How do they spend their spare time? What do they read? What are they interested in?

Miss Sophie Swatter may leave the high school with a most accurate knowledge of "The Merchant of Venice," "The Idylls of the King," and the Waverley Novels, but if she promptly resorts to "Pink Tea Tales" or "Snappy Stories" then it can hardly be claimed that her literary education has been a complete success, no matter how high her percentage was at school, no matter how many honors she won.

One naturally hesitates to make suggestions to such important people as educational authorities, but couldn't they possibly inaugurate a system of test examinations to be held the first, second and third year after pupils leave school? It might be well worth while to find out what the after-effects of our elaborate educational systems are. The questions could be something like this: 1. What novels have you read during this year? 2. Write out the plot of the one you enjoyed most. 3. What serious studies have you made? 4. What histories have you read? and so on.

An examination like this might open people's eyes to quite a surprising number of things. In all probability they would be bitterly disappointed in the good scholar, the boy who was always so conscientious, whose work was neatly written and who could be depended upon to know his homework. No doubt the work he earns his living by is still just as excellently and conscientiously done, but there is no one now to tell him to read so many chapters of "Ivanhoe" in the evening, and he won't lose any marks if he can't repeat Antony's oration in the morning, and so he decides he may just as well really enjoy himself with "The Mystery of the Missing Magnum" or "The Roving of Ruthless Rupert."

The boy who always used to come out near the bottom of the class might surprise them, too. He was never able to make much of Emer-

son's Essays or "In Memoriam," and it is sad to relate that he often wasted his home-work time in reading Henty and got punished next day, but when there was anything to be said about Nelson, Drake or Lincoln he was the one to say it, for they were men worth while. So it happened that after he left school he managed to find time to make an absorbing study of "Captain Cook's Voyages" and to hunt up all sorts of information about Frobenius's attempt to find the Northwest Passage.

All this is not an elaborate argument to back up that tiresome boy who won't learn his lessons at school, but it is a rather roundabout way of asking "What do your children learn to like while they are at school?"

Without any doubt at all it's the things we are interested in that we give our spare time to; it's the things we are interested in that we remember. A keen housekeeper can carry a recipe for pickled walnuts in her head for months. An ardent entomologist spends hours poring over a crawling, wriggling insect and a movie fan knows the names of all the stars and the parts they have played for the last five years. The dear little lady with no particular occupation may wish she had a better memory for names but if anyone were to offer to pay her £10 for every unusual name she remembered, then it is more than possible that her memory might undergo a quite miraculous change.

The crux of the whole matter is that you can't educate a boy in exactly the way you make a plum cake. You can't say, so many ounces of mathematics, so many cupfuls of classics with a dash of English and French to taste, the teacher to beat the mixture thoroughly and bake in a quick school oven. If you do, the finished product may make a satisfactory showing, but it is apt to be doughy or overdone.

Literature and history are lifelong studies. They may not often be the direct cause of the boy's getting work, but they help him to be a good citizen and an intelligent man. So the all-important thing is to inspire children with a taste for studying things worth while and to help them to choose the best. All this will be done to a much greater extent than it is at present, when those in authority insist that the aim in teaching literature is not to read a certain number of books and to know something about a certain number more, but that it is to educate the children's capacity for enjoying good things.

It is a fairly safe rule that if the children are not enjoying their literature lessons, either the books or the teacher should be changed.

There is only one way to get rid of the banal magazine and the impossible movie, and that is to educate tomorrow's men and women so that they will not care for them. It may be a slow and laborious process, but it is a fundamental one and worth whatever it costs.

WESTERN CANADIAN
TEACHING CHANGES

Special To The Christian Science Monitor
from Its Canadian Bureau

BANFF, Alta.—School teachers certified in any one of the four western provinces of Canada, British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan or Manitoba, will hereafter be recognized as of equal standing in each of the others. This important point was decided upon at a conference held here and attended by the ministers and deputy ministers of education from the western provinces. Terms of reciprocity in regard to first and second-class teachers were agreed upon, and in future the four provinces will in this respect be as one. The fact that the standard for teachers in one province differed from that of another has occasioned a great deal of inconvenience in educational circles in the past.

A uniform system of grading was also decided upon at the conference. The public school courses are to consist of eight "grades," the high school course of four additional grades, and the normal course, which consists of a minimum of 54 weeks. Second-class teachers' certificates will have Grade 11 standing, first-class Grade 12. Academic certificates will be held by graduates of Canadian or other British universities. Certificates will be issued as interim certificates and will be made permanent after one year's successful teaching.

Considerable progress was also made in respect to the standardization of textbooks. A number of these were decided upon to be adopted in the four provinces, and others were left over to be dealt with at a later date. Publishers of school textbooks will hereafter be required to give six months' notice before raising the price of any book. A further conference will be held in Winnipeg, it is expected, in the latter part of October.

FRANCE'S EDUCATIONAL HOPE

"Do not let the needs of the hour, however demanding, or its burdens, however heavy, or its perils, however threatening, or its sorrows, however heartbreaking, make you unmindful of the defense of tomorrow, of those disciplines through which the individual may have freedom, through which an efficient democracy is possible, through which the institutions of civilization can be perpetuated and strengthened. Conserve, endure taxation and privation, suffer and sacrifice, to assure to those whom you have brought into the world that it shall be not only a safe but a happy place for them." This is France's message, as reported by John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education of New York State, in his report on French schools in war time.

TECHNICAL COLLEGE
IN DURBAN, S. AFRICA

Comparatively Recently Founded,
Institution Has Developed
Rapidly and Conducts Both
Day and Evening Classes

Special To The Christian Science Monitor

DURBAN, South Africa.—The Durban Technical College is by no means an old foundation. It came into being in 1907 as the result of private initiative, but with the financial support of the Natal Government and the Durban Corporation. A council of 15 members was appointed, partly from official and partly from non-official sources, and at the end of the first year sufficient progress had been made to justify the engagement of a principal from overseas.

The work developed rapidly. At first it was confined mainly to evening classes for those engaged in the various engineering works, in the chemical industries, and in business. Particular care was taken to direct students in their choice of subjects. By attending classes on three nights weekly, and by the payment of a small composition fee, the young apprentice or clerk could get a continuous and systematic training on the same lines as a regular college student, though naturally not so broad and thorough.

The value of the system was soon appreciated both by the students, who came in large and increasing numbers, and by the employers, who gave moral and financial assistance to the institute. The original premises, though considered by some at the start to be far too big for the purpose, soon proved to be entirely insufficient, and the work was extended to other premises. At one time it was carried on in six different buildings. The present institute, besides main classrooms and lecture rooms, includes woodwork and metal workshops, mechanical, civil and electrical engineering laboratories, physical and chemical laboratories, drawing offices, a suite of rooms equipped as a school of art, and another suite as a school of domestic science, a library, specially fitted commercial rooms, and the large hall.

During the year 1917 the number of individual students enrolled in the various day classes was 678, and in the evening classes the number was 977. There was a full-time teaching staff of 26 employed, and a part-time staff, mainly for evening work, of 24.

It was soon found desirable for various reasons to undertake work in the daytime. The council became convinced that evening class work imposed an undue strain on young people, and it therefore sought to persuade employers that it would be to their advantage to allow their apprentices and other young employees time off in the day in order to carry on their technical studies. There is no doubt that some exceedingly good work was done by evening class students, but no small proportion of the outlay in time and expense was wasted because the students were found after the day's work to lack the necessary energy and interest in their studies. In Europe and America the practice of daytime classes had been found to be of advantage not only to the students but to the employers. In some countries, indeed, it has been made compulsory for employers to allow apprentices to attend day classes for a minimum number of hours weekly. This enlightened policy was adopted in Durban first by the municipality, which allowed its electrical apprentices to attend the college on two half days weekly. Other private firms followed suit, and last year arrangements were made by the Railways and Harbors Department for a limited number of trade apprentices to attend in the daytime.

When an institution is continually outgrowing its accommodation, it is difficult for the management to find the funds and for the staff to find the time, necessary for investigation and research. Hence the contribution of the Technical College, Durban, to the industries in this way has so far been comparatively small. The matter, however, has continually been kept in view. Plans have been made for carrying on such work, and indeed, some of the heads of the various departments have been able to do a small but important amount of trade apprentices to attend in the daytime.

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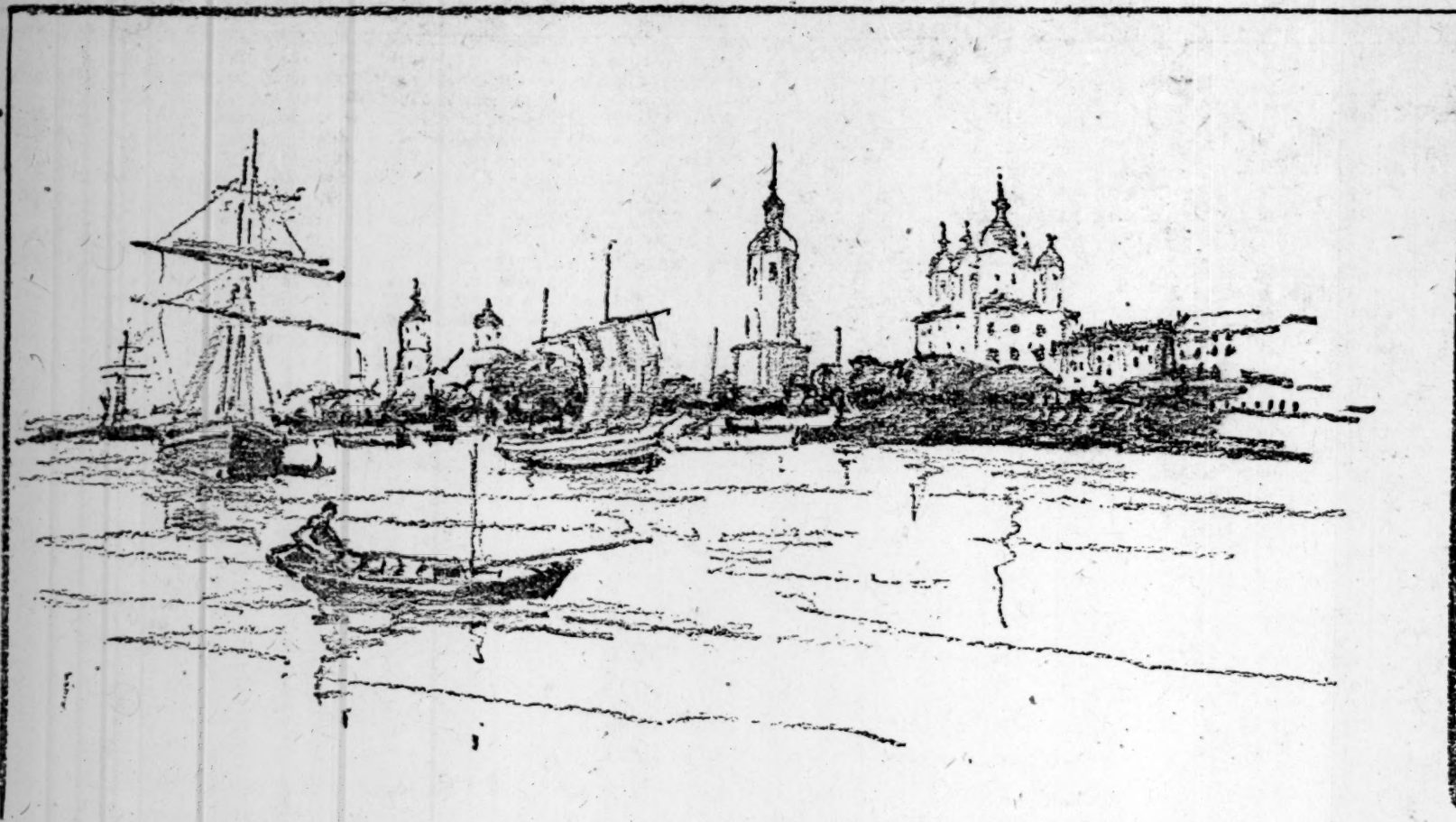
THE HOME FORUM

The Mocking Bird in Florida

Everywhere, throughout Florida, the air is vibrant with bird-voices, both of those making their permanent homes and of others migrating north and south; but it was here that I first learned to distinguish and identify the beautiful mocker. At first I thought it was a cardinal singing, for he was imitating a few notes of that bird, but the song soon convinced me it was a different bird. A little search revealed the modest little mocker singing as if his heart was overflowing with melody. Thereafter I was on the lookout. It seemed to me that everywhere I went a mocking bird perched himself near by and rendered a concert for my special benefit. They were as numerous and familiar as robins in a northern yard.

The first sound heard in the morning was a mocker seated on the topmost limb of a tree, or upon a roof or chimney, whence he filled the air with golden notes of melody which floated into my room. If I rested myself in a seat in the business part of the town, it was not long until a mocker perched on a telephone pole or wire and began to warble. His song reminds me of the better known warbler of the North. His tail is longer and the slate color has shaded into gray, with white bars on wings and tail. As the sun was going down in a flame of red as brilliant as the color of the scarlet tanager, I would still hear the mocking bird's notes from some spot not distant. Sometimes a half dozen might be audible at one time.

The more I saw of the mocking bird the more I loved him, for the better your acquaintance the more your admiration. While singing, he sits so content and demure, and so oblivious to everything around him, that you cannot help but admire his modesty. His gray throat swells and he keeps his tail flitting like a pump-handle. He seems to be singing almost heavenly melodies without any thought other than that of the pure joy of living. Many times have I approached within ten or twelve feet of his perch, and even walked around it, without interrupting his song in the least. I found that he loves to pour forth his full-throated song from the tip of an orange tree, when the scent of its bloom overpowers all other fragrance. He is also by nature a public performer, and loves an audience. He becomes less musical as the place grows wilder, so that his best performance takes place in villages and cities. It is in the crotch of an orange tree that he frequently builds his nest, which is made of twigs and stalks of weeds roughly placed, and lined with silky or cotton fiber from roadside weeds.—Nevin O. Winter.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Cathedral Shore, Archangel

"What could have been a happier augury for our arrival at Archangel than a brilliant morning with the bluest of blue skies?"

"The train grumbled and creaked along and we began to see evidences of the spring flood. On either side, as far as the eye could reach, stretched mile upon mile of muddy water, slush and piled-up fragments of ice," Alan Lethbridge writes in "The New Russia." Gradually the water encroached upon the permanent way and, at length, at the bottom of an embankment, surrounded by a miscellaneous collection of ice, logs, driftwood and refuse, we saw a small and distinctly unclean steamer—the ferry to Archangel. It was as though we had arrived at the world's end; Archangel was nowhere visible. However, with the aid of some good-natured jostling, plus a tremendous amount of patience, plus the exchange of some coin of the realm, plus some gymnastic agility, we finally got aboard.

Slowly the ferry bumped its way down an inlet into the main stream of the Dwina across which we surged through masses of floating ice. Then, of a sudden, Archangel hove into sight as we steamed round a flooded timber-yard situated on the left bank of the river, and which now stood out gaunt and island-like in the midst of the surrounding desolation. Half a mile away across the rapid-flowing, chocolate-colored flood rose the green and gold spire of the church of St. Michael, from which the town takes its name.

"Archangel, with its suburb of Solobolka, really consists of one long street, the Troitzky, which extends for a distance of about seven miles. The town and its suburb are connected by an immense wooden bridge of at least half a mile in length. Every winter it has to be dismantled at an enormous expense, but such is the businesslike attitude of the municipality that they are unable to see that though the cost of a permanent structure would be considerable, the interest on the capital outlay would be far less than the annual charges they are now called upon to meet.

"The streets are innocent of paving, and in the lesser thoroughfares the sidewalk no longer occupies its normal position, but enjoys the center of the road—why, no one could tell me. Such an arrangement is inconvenient, it might be imagined, for wheeled traffic, but the Archangel 'ivostchik' cares for none of these things and cheerfully drives his cab over even more formidable obstacles, leaving his fare to hold on as best he may.

"Quite a feature of Archangel is the number of large sacred pictures adorning the outside of many of the houses. . . . Fine churches in Archangel there are none. The cathedral alone is of any size, and, like all churches in Northern Russia, is a 'double-decker'—that is to say, it consists of an upper church and a lower church. In the summer, the former is used, and in the winter the latter, but as a rule this system leads to both being built low, and liable, naturally, to be stuffy.

"For visitors, of course, the chief interest of the place is focused in the market and its vicinity. This market, or bazaar, as it is called, is a fascinating place. The Rag Fair in Paris, the Caledonian Market in London, the Campo de Fiori in Rome, far behind in unconscious picturesqueness. This is a serpentine market; it begins abruptly in the middle of the street and, winding down to the water's edge, it crawls round a corner and begins again. Church towers and the masts of awaying fishing smacks form the background. All the old women in the place buy and sell, haggle and barter, and gossip. . . . Their wares, be they butter, eggs or poultry, are covered with bits of worn homespun woven in strips of blue, gold and old rose. These women form attractive studies. They are brown and sturdy with round wrinkled faces which crinkle up like withered apples when they laugh. Perhaps the most distinctive wares are those made from birch bark—shoes, hampers, large and small, and butter boxes. Of birch-bark shoes much might be written; we have Mr. Stephen Graham's word for it that they are not uncomfortable,

The "Orlando Furioso"

but that after wearing them, he understood why the Russian moujik ambles along so leisurely—he could not possibly walk fast in them.

"There is one aspect of Archangel which I must not forget to mention. It is, par excellence, the paradise of the antique hunter. The mere mention of Russian enamel makes the mouth water, and with time it has grown increasingly rare. Of course, in the large centers of population and on the beaten track, anything of the nature is snapped up in a moment at a very high price. In Archangel this is different.

A Psalm to God

To Ferrara Lodovico, Ariosto was a gentleman, wrote the Marchesana Isabella. "Who in addition to his goodness, was the greatest ornament to her, by reason of the most rare and excellent virtues that were found in him."

"This was how Ariosto impressed all his contemporaries; a man of supreme genius, and, at the same time, an essentially good and lovable character; era la stessa bontà. To adapt to him a phrase which has somewhere been used of Shakespeare—he keeps the broad sunlit highway of Renaissance life. The mystical enthusiasm put upon the lips of Bembo by Castiglione is as alien from his spirit as the utter literary turpitude of Aretino. These, indeed, may be taken as the two extremes between which Messer Lodovico steers his way into the spiritual mediocrity of the 'Orlando Furioso'—for, after all, mediocrity in this sense it is, albeit golden with consummate art," Edmund G. Gardner says in "The King of Court Poets."

"Messer Giovan Battista Pigna has left us a suggestive interpretation of the motives that impelled Ariosto to turn from the Latin poetry, in which he had won his first laurels, to the composition of an epic in the vernacular.

"Seeing," writes the learned secretary of the second Duke Alfonso, "how great was the number of Latin poets, and what was of more consequence, to what a height some of them had ascended; and considering, on the other hand, that there was in our tongue a place not yet occupied, and into which he felt himself competent to enter; he turned his attention to Tuscan poetry, and set himself to compose in the romantic style, holding this sort of composition to correspond to the heroic and the epic. In this he knew that he could acquit himself well, and at the same time he saw that no one had written a poem of this kind with dignity and magnificence. And, in order to equip himself better for the task, knowing whence this sort of writing had its origin and what nations more than ours had entered upon this field, he strove to learn both French and Spanish, in order that he might be able to understand the art and the way with which to apply himself to it, better than in the books in our vernacular.

"Devoting himself laboriously to this, he has inserted into his poem several beautiful stories written in those two languages, not entirely as they stand in them, but with such dexterity, more or less transformed, that he has made them even more lovely than they were. From each source gathering the best, he has gone all over the literature of Romance, even as the bee which, perceiving as it flies through the meadows many odors of different herbs and flowers, hovers over those only that are most suitable for the sweet composition that it is preparing; and not less exceedingly sweet than very lasting. And, even as it is said of Plato, having reduced various sciences of Egypt to their ultimate completion, so has Ariosto colored the diverse pictures sketched out by other masters, with such art that no more labor upon them remains for those that shall come after us. From this enterprise Bembo would have fain dissuaded him, telling him that he was more fitted for writing in Latin than in the vernacular, and that he would rise to greater eminence

in the former than in the latter; but Ariosto answered that he would rather be one of the first among writers in Tuscan than barely the second among those in Latin; and he added that he felt certain to which his genius most inclined him.

"Persevering, therefore, in his undertaking, and turning over the different romances in his mind, he saw that there was no book among them, in any language other than ours, which had either been translated into our speech or even generally made known in Italy; and therefore he turned to our writers, among whom he took Boccaccio as his model, who was very famous. And this he did, both because he knew that his 'Innamoramento' had a most beautiful structure, as also in order not to introduce new names and persons and new beginnings of matters to the ears of Italians; for the Count's subjects were already fixed and established in their minds in such wise that, if he had not continued them, but had begun a different history, he would have composed a thing that would have given little pleasure."

Thus to us did Alfred sing
A spell of old;
Song-craft the West-Saxon King
Did thus unfold:
A folk-beknown and world-read thing
I have to say,
To all the best of men I sing,—
List, ye that may.

A Psalm to God

Opening
Thus to us did Alfred sing
A spell of old;
Song-craft the West-Saxon King
Did thus unfold:

A folk-beknown and world-read thing
I have to say,
To all the best of men I sing,—
List, ye that may.

PSALM
O Thou, that art Maker of heaven and earth,
Who steerest the stars and has given them birth,
For ever Thou reignest upon Thy high throne,
And turnest all swiftly the heavenly zone.

Thou, by Thy strong holiness, drivest from far
In the way that Thou wilt each worshipping star;
And, through Thy great power, the sun from the night
Dragst darkness away by the light of her life.

For it is all of one in everything,
Thou and Thy good; thine own; not from without,
Neither did any goodness come to Thee
But, well I know, Thy goodness is most good
All with Thyself. . . . And give to us
That in our minds we may upsoar to Thee.

Maker of all things, thro' these troublous ways;
And from amidst these busy things of life,
O tender Father, Welder of the world,
Come unto Thee, and then thro' Thy good speed
With the mind's eyes well opened well may see
The willing spring of good, that good, Thyself.

O Lord, the God of glory!—Then make whole
The eyes of our understandings, so that we
Enlighten now these mind's eyes with Thy light,
Master of life; for Thou, O tender Father,
Art very brightness of true light Thyself.

The moon, at Thy word, with his pale-shining rays
Softens and shadows the stars as they blaze,
And even the Sun of her brightness hereaves
Whenever upon her too closely he cleaves.

So also the Morning and Evening Star
Thou makest to follow the Sun from afar.
To keep in her pathway each year evermore,
And go as she goeth in guidance before.

—King Alfred (Ninth Century A. D.).

Ridicule and Truth

He who brings ridicule to bear against truth finds in his hand a blade without a hilt.—Lander.

"Captain of the Sea Swallow"

"Swinging along the roadway comes a burly, broad-backed man of medium height, clad in a comfortable suit of navy blue, with his plentiful hair, gray-flecked and obtrusive, under a soft, wide-brimmed hat. The whole build of the man radiates restless activity, from the aggressive vitality of his head of hair and the wrinkled exuberance of the flannel collar to the emphatic tap of the big walking-stick.

"The face is strong and weather-beaten; and over his sturdy shoulders is slung a dun-colored canvas bag, wherein reposes a miscellany of treasures. . . . The voice that greets you is pleasant and musical in tone, the manner hearty and direct. An honest Autolycus—if such a possibility does not strain the imagination unduly—with all that genial vagabond's love of the open air and vigorous, primal life; his indifference to appearance and regard for unconventional ways. Such is the rough general impression of William Morris in the later years of his life," Arthur Compton-Rickett says in his study of William Morris.

"When chatting with him indoors you noticed his favorite gestures—the peculiar twitch to his beard, the restless hands, the shifting position.

"If you chanced to touch on some topic in which Morris was not interested, or did not care to discuss, some point in philosophy, perhaps, he would shrug his body in a curious way, scratch himself vehemently, or go up to a door and rub his back against it as a sheep might, as if trying to get rid of the question."

"Talk to him on social matters, mark the flame of anger flashing into his gray eyes; listen to the muttered objections, to the sudden stentorian outburst, to the equally sudden subsidence of the storm; note the shrewd sense of some casual remark, the blunt outspokenness, and you would certainly find it hard to realize that here was the wistful dreamer of 'The Earthly Paradise,' the Utopian visionary of 'News From Nowhere.' But let some problem of decorative art spring up, or, better still, show Morris some rare medieval manuscript, and then—what a change!—the rapid enthusiasm, the utter self-absorption in the artistic beauty of the treasure; the fine, fastidious appraisal of its excellencies. Now, indeed, it was equally hard to believe that Morris had ever given straight, vigorous talks at street corners."

"On the one side he was an artist throughout, with the artist's tastes, his eclecticism, his whole-hearted devotion to the spirit of beauty; a dreamer of dreams; one who lived in a world of his own fashioning. On the other side, he was a bluff, direct, downright man, interested in concrete realities; a man of shrewd common sense and practical sagacity. The dreamer imagined 'The Earthly Paradise'; the practical man devised for it a ground plan. The dreamer passed through the drab wilderness of Victorian London, and with his gift of beauty warmed its bleakness into radiance. The practical man, seeing that the gift of beauty was a good thing, turned it into a limited company.

"There is the well-known legend that a man stopped him one day in the street with: 'Beg pardon, sir, were you ever captain of the Sea Swallow?' The inquirer, condemned, unwittingly, into this suggestive query the whole problem of Morris' personality.

"For the Sea Swallow was a venturesome craft that none would confuse with a routine ocean liner, something other than the average seaworthy boat; one that might boast acquaintance with the waters of Romance, navigable only by the magic compass of fantasy.

"A pleasant name—the Sea Swallow; one that suits the dreamer. But he was no mere passenger on the craft, he was 'Captain, Master, Controller.' An incorrigible dreamer if you like, but master of his dreams; not drifting hither and thither on the tide of his emotions, but navigating his imagination with a port in view. No visionary this; no mid-eyed Alcott, enveloped in an atmosphere of vague idealism, but a sane, level-headed man, if ever there was one!"

The Adversary

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE term, "adversary," is employed in the Scriptures as one of the many synonyms for the anti-Christ or devil. It also implies anything that is ungodly and evil, as opposed to all that is God-like or good. The Apostle Peter uses the word in its generic sense, when in the familiar imagery of his time he writes, "Be sober, be vigilant; because your adversary the devil, as a roaring lion, walketh about, seeking whom he may devour."

The Latin word, "adversarius," from which the English term is derived, suggests that which lies before the eyes, or, as it might be expressed, the testimony of the physical senses, and in the Christian Science textbook, on page 580, we find the following definition: "ADVERSARY. An adversary is one who opposes, denies, disputes, not one who constructs and sustains reality and truth." Metaphysically, therefore, the adversary, whether considered as genus or species, as cause or effect, is always the same false supposition that life, substance and intelligence are material and mortal.

Jesus, in the Sermon on the Mount, taught how a true Christian should deal with the problem of evil when he said, "Agree with thine adversary quickly, whilst thou art in the way with him; lest at any time the adversary deliver thee to the judge, and the judge deliver thee to the officer, and thou be cast into prison." Every one who understands in the least the import of this inspired utterance knows full well that Jesus did not mean that his followers should literally agree with or accept the arguments of the evil one, but, on the contrary, he clearly implied that they should come to terms at once with the adversary and thus agree to disagree while the opportunity remained open. The failure to deny the false claims of the adversary, while in the way with him, would indicate either tacit acquiescence with evil, or a fear of uncovering it, and neither of these attitudes in the least characterized Jesus' method of dealing with evil.

In the light of Christian Science, it is apparent that the adversary, with all that the word implies, is but the lying counterfeit of "the Advocate," or Christ. According to the Scriptures the Christ, whether demonstrated by Moses, Elijah, Isaiah, Jesus, Paul, or any one of their followers, is always the same Saviour, healer, teacher and guide which lovingly leads humanity out of the bondage of materialism into the promised land of spiritual understanding.

The judge, referred to by Christ Jesus in the Sermon on the Mount, may be interpreted as human opinion, which unthinkingly accepts the testimony of the physical senses as conclusive evidence that man is material, and thus condemns mortals to suffer punishment for having disobeyed the so-called laws of matter. The officer clearly stands for the organism of the physical body, and through this instrumentality the unjust judge exercises his autocratic authority over the life, liberty, and happiness of mankind. Thus humanity, until it comes to acknowledge and obey divine Principle, unwittingly and unwillingly accepts the dictum of mortal mind as final, and so casts itself unsuspectingly into prison. Finally, the Advocate, Christian Science, equipped with an understanding of the laws of God, comes to the prison house of sin and suffering, and with infinite compassion and undaunted courage sets frightened and discouraged humanity free.

Christian Science is, as Jesus once declared of the Christ, always with us. It is neither a thing, a person, nor an organization, but it demonstrates ever-present divine Principle. It becomes perceptible to humanity just to the extent that it is understood, and thus as Paul declared, "The invisible things of him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, even his eternal power and Godhead."

In overcoming the adversary, it is necessary to turn away from all merely material aid to the Advocate, or Christ, for without some understanding of God's law no human being can, on his own authority and by his own might, wage successful war against the subtle suggestions and false accusations of the evil one. Mortal man is not able to conquer the giant Goliath, like David, unless he is equipped and animated with the same divine Spirit which impelled David to select the pebble and direct the sling.

Through the right understanding of Christian Science it is possible now to overcome the adversary, mortal mind, sufficiently to set free the human body from both its sin and its suffering, and thus, as Paul declares, "Ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service."

It is through the application of divine Principle to the problem of human redemption that the students of Christian Science are striving to overcome the adversary, mortal mind. Christian Science teaches how to separate evil from the evil-doer, and how to purify the human consciousness, that it may offer less resistance to the divine reflection which is really man. In the present great world conflict it is of the utmost importance that evil shall be overcome with good. When the attempt is made to overcome evil with evil, it is not really overcome at all, although evil may seem to be subdued or suppressed for a season. It may be said that in the great

Armageddon now raging, humanity is aligning itself either for or against the teachings of Christ Jesus, as understood scientifically. The heaven of Truth which Jesus placed in the lump of human consciousness twenty centuries ago has never ceased to work in the universal thought. On the one hand, it has borne fruit in democracy and freedom to serve God according to the dictates of one's own conscience. On the other hand, it has stirred up the powers of darkness to attempt once more to crucify the Christ, to turn the dial of progress backward and to establish the theory that might makes right.

Surely all who are reading the signs of these times must have discerned, in some measure, the fulfillment of Scripture, and are patiently striving to end the warfare between the flesh and the Spirit by casting the lying suggestions of the adversary out of human thought. It is plain that a lasting peace can only be realized by those who have in some measure overcome the belief in a power opposed to God, and have thus seen the Christ, which Mrs. Eddy has defined thus: "Christ. The divine manifestation of God, which comes to the flesh to destroy incarnate error." (Science and Health, p. 583.)

At the Close of September

At the close of September (while I am writing this), the year is ripe. It reaches its completion not only in the harvest, but in all its other harmonies, in the perfect temperature, and the perfect balance of the night and day. The sky and the earth correspond; veiled by the morning mist, the sun rises late, as if it had not much to do; and every one seems to have finished his work. It is as though it were Sunday, or the repose of evening. And what is autumn, after all, but the evening of the year?

Beautiful season!—at once pleasant and pensive. A few flowers yet remain but they drop off one by one. The aster resists the season's advance. The cold splendid dahlia still struggles on, through all October. The swallows sail round and round in the air calling to each other. In the north, the stork, having on one foot gravely planned his journey, prepares to desert his favorite haunts.

All this is much more impressive in places by the sea, which is near them, without being seen by them, so that you cannot behold its sublime scenes, but can hear its sublime voice.—Michelet.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, SEPT. 27, 1918

EDITORIALS

Mind or Matter?

SOME day the world will learn the deeper meaning of that famous saying in the Shakespearean philosophy, "There is nothing either good or bad, but thinking makes it so." Shakespeare lived centuries after Anselm and his successors, the Franciscan Aristotelians, had given their tremendous materialistic bias to English philosophy, and before Bishop Berkeley had arisen to attempt to wrench thought back to the idealistic premises of Plato and Abelard. But with that wonderful clearness of vision which has led Mrs. Eddy to describe him, on page 66 of Science and Health, as the "great poet of humanity," he insisted that,

"We are such stuff
As dreams are made on,"

and so naturally paved the way for his advice to "Throw physic to the dogs."

The advice is such as might well be remembered by a people gripped by an influenza epidemic, and, as Mr. Gladstone might have said, "rightly struggling to be free." The famous philosopher, and natural scientists, from Berkeley to Kelvin, who succeeded the poet, have dwelt on the omnipotence of mind, whatever they may have one and all, intended by that, or, at least, on the immense factor it represents in the realm of physics. Even Huxley, the godfather of agnosticism, felt bound to admit that, if he were compelled to choose between idealism and materialism, between, that is to say, mind and matter, he would be bound to accept idealism as the sounder in theory, and better supported in practice. Medicine, however, always a materialist, with a lancet in one hand, and a bottle of physic in the other, never forgets that it was a barber before it was a surgeon, and a priest before it appropriated the pestle and mortar.

Now if the great thinkers are right, and, if they are not right, they are not great thinkers, if matter is a subjective condition of the human mind, or a hypothetical vacuum in a suppositional medium, then, surely, there is nothing good or bad, but thinking makes it so, and it is a natural corollary to throw physic to the dogs. To put it a little more plainly, if matter is really a subjective condition of mind or an effect of energy, then of what avail is physic except as a clumsy way of inducing a change of mind, and so of producing a new subjective condition? The physic could not, it is obvious, affect the subjective condition, all it could do would be to induce the mind to think differently, and so to change its subjective condition through this mental operation. That is precisely what the idealistic philosophers for centuries have been preaching, but not acting upon, and why therefore they can scarcely blame the world if it neither believes their words nor acts upon them.

What, however, is really remarkable is that the Christian world should take the position it does, in the very teeth of the teaching of the New Testament. Jesus said, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." He could scarcely have said more clearly that Mind and not medicine was the curative agency in sickness. But it has, at the same time, to be remembered that that Mind of which Jesus spoke is a very different thing from the mind of which Plato spoke, the mind of which Abelard wrote, or even the mind with which Bishop Berkeley dealt. All these philosophers were thinking of the human mind, whereas Jesus was speaking of the divine Mind. Now, it is the human mind which accepts material belief and produces the material phenomenon or subjective condition, the human mind which thinks that good and bad are equally real, and so, as Shakespeare writes, thinking them equally real, makes that which it mentally produces good or bad. It is this mind which believing in evil, which believing in sickness produces an epidemic, whether of smallpox or influenza. It follows necessarily that if you wish to increase this epidemic the way to do it is to hold the belief before the human mind, to persistently insist on the reality of the epidemic, so as to impress it, with such effect, that the phenomenon of infection is bound to follow.

Only a few days ago a doctor was sent to lecture to a class of young men, in a university, on the subject of influenza. The method he adopted was to tell this class every material and medical thing that was known about influenza, so as thoroughly to impress the reality, from his viewpoint, of the whole thing on the class. But not one thing did he tell this class of how the epidemic could be met, or how they could protect themselves from it. Now this wise lecturer was the teacher of the class to which he spoke, yet he knew so little of true causation that all he could do was to fill the minds of a whole class of young men with a belief in and fear of an epidemic, which was upon the city in which they were living, and to the ravages of which they were supposed to be exposed. A priest of Cos twenty centuries ago would have known better than that. He would at least have given these young men some sacred figs which he would have assured them would hold them inviolable. J. P. Robinson, as Hosea Biglow says, may have been right when he declared that, "They didn't know everythin' down in Judee," but there were some things they knew both in Judee and in Cos in advance of universities in the United States, in the Twentieth Century of the Christian era, and one was the futility of healing on such a basis.

From one end of the world to the other it is being said that mind is a powerful factor in sickness and in healing. But what sort of medical practice is it which knows so little of mind as to fill that mind with the dread of and the belief in the evil which that mind may have, at any minute, to struggle with, and conquer or be conquered by? The philosophy of Christianity, in its explanation of Mind, is something quite different from this. The philosophy of Christianity never taught that the mind which produced disease could completely destroy that disease. Even if this mind temporarily could permit this,

its belief in the specific cause of disease would not be healed of its belief in the power and reality of disease. That surely was what Jesus meant when he said that a house divided against itself could not stand. The world must learn a truer philosophy than this philosophy of contraries existing in a mind supposed to be able to produce both good and evil, itself a house divided against itself. The philosophy of Christianity which Jesus taught, the philosophy of Christianity, that is to say, which heals the sick by the understanding of Truth, is no Heraclitean theory of the identity of contraries, no Spinozist doctrine identifying evil as an isolated factor of good. It is the understanding of the omnipotence of divine Principle, which the most superficial reader of the New Testament must know is taught from one end of that Testament to the other. The way, then, for humanity to overcome disease, in the midst of an epidemic, is not to send infection round in the shape of lecturers filling the human consciousness with the thing the human consciousness has to get rid of, but to endeavor to gain some understanding of that absolute Truth to which Jesus was perpetually alluding in his teaching, and which he practically demonstrated through his miracles or signs.

Out With All the Facts

IN DEALING with the brewers of the United States, it is essential to an intelligent understanding of the situation that the public shall be made acquainted with a few elementary facts. Brewing in America is a transplanted German industry. From the beginning of German immigration, in the late forties and early fifties, the brewery and the beer hall have been characteristic accompaniments of German colonization. German settlements in city, town, and country have grown up around breweries. Beer has been inseparably associated with the Turnverein, the Saengerbund, the Liederkreis, the German-American club, with practically every form and phase of German social and political life in the country. The beer hall has been for seventy years the clearing house for German thought and opinion in the Republic. Wherever the German vote has been in the ascendancy it has been controlled by the beer hall, the final place of assemblage for the German athletic societies, social societies, political societies, and even religious societies, and, towering above all, and dominating all, has ever been the brewery.

Nothing could be done by Germans or for Germany that was not done around the beer table. The German immigrants, always clannish, discussed their racial and national affairs in front of beer steins. They voluntarily and preferably separated themselves from the rest of the people. The districts which they inhabited in towns and cities were almost exclusively German. They not only lived apart and talked apart, in an alien tongue, but had interests apart from the great body of their fellow citizens. As they became numerous and wealthy they became, in many instances, arrogant and dictatorial. They openly claimed a right to the most important and especially the "fattest" offices. Their leaders, throughout the Middle West particularly, "bossed" local and state politics, "ran" conventions, and dictated nominations.

Soon they began to interfere with public-school management. They not only requested, but demanded, that the German language should be put on a plane with English in the public schools. By establishing German Evangelical Lutheran parochial schools and German Roman Catholic parochial schools in states of the Middle West, they made German the principal tongue, English the incidental, and taught their children to remain German and to spread Germanism at every opportunity. To unify and solidify their strength as a separate people, for the most part antagonistic to the spirit and purpose of democracy, and to further German interests in the United States, they sought a federal charter for a German-American Alliance, which was to embrace all the German organizations in the United States, secular as well as religious, and obtained it under false pretenses.

Thus an element utterly at variance, and morally at war, with American institutions gained headway in America. It apparently hardly occurred to the German and Germanized population of the country that the United States could or would be other than pro-German when Berlin set out to destroy its neighbors. It was, in fact, assumed by these people that they could aid Germany, with the open or tacit consent of Washington, by violating the neutrality of the country. They purchased and chartered ships, registered them as American, and sailed them from United States ports, under the Stars and Stripes, laden with contraband, and they had friends in Congress who would have provoked war with Great Britain for seizing these blockade runners and confiscating their cargoes.

So confident had the German colonies that centered in and clustered around the breweries become of their ability to swing the United States to the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs that they undertook, on this very issue, to control and dictate to the national political parties. In 1916, the German-American Alliance, financed principally through the breweries, and largely with money derived from German bond sales, undertook to place in the White House some one of its own choosing upon whom Deutschum, in an emergency, could depend. This was the first clear intimation of danger which the American people as a whole received of the real aim and strength of pro-Germanism among them.

The nation rose in indignation against the impudent and preposterous proposition, and, finding themselves defeated in this instance, the conspirators among the German residents turned to the commission of outrages upon munition plants, employing funds obtained from the sources which they had before drawn upon for political propaganda to pay hired incendiaries and other workers of destruction. Warned of the consequences that would ensue as a result of the continuance of this lawlessness, they ceased to practice it with the entrance of the United States into the war, but from knowledge now at hand it is plain that, instead of altogether abandoning treachery to the nation, they then simply changed their plan of campaign and their method of inflicting injury upon the United States and its allies.

Much has recently been made out of the discovery

that money subscribed, mainly by the brewers, has been used in the purchase of daily newspaper properties. This exposure of persistent pro-German conspiracy has surprised and shocked great numbers of people who had come to believe that at last the so-called German-Americans had come to their senses, and to some realization of their obligation to the country. Clearly, the purpose of newspaper purchases is to influence public opinion against the war policy of the government at Washington and against the Entente Alliance. The anti-prohibition campaign is a secondary consideration. The conspirators know that if Germany by any possibility should win what it is fighting for, namely, domination of the world, prohibition will be certain to lose. But the purchase of newspaper properties in the United States by enemies of the country, bad as it is, is not the worst, if those who ought to know are not entirely misinformed. It is alleged that there have also been purchases of men in positions of public trust, and that the Department of Justice possesses evidence to establish this fact. It is alleged, moreover, that this evidence has been in the possession of the Department of Justice for a long time. Congress is now demanding it. Why it has been withheld so far is not clear. That it should be withheld no longer is something about which upright American citizens will be agreed.

It is no new thing that brewers should be accused of political meddling and corruption. The inference left by recent allegations, however, is that they have been guilty of a form of political intrigue and corruption that spells disloyalty. The people have a right to know the truth.

Out with all the facts!

Railway Stations

NEVER have the railway stations been so prominent, or so dominant, in civic and even in national life as since the outbreak of the war. Armed men by the thousands have gone from them to the scenes of the conflict. All over the eastern hemisphere, from Land's End to Vladivostok, from Athens to Petrograd, and, doubtless, to the neighborhood of John O'Groats, they have been a feature of most unwonted, even of singularly inspiring and moving spectacles. Even the little out-of-the-way country station, with its drowsy, solitary porter and top-hatted station master, its neatly kept flower parterre and rockery, out of which some one had contrived to devise letters indicating the station, sprang into importance overnight.

Never had there been seen so much traffic; never before had Slocum-cum-Podges or Dilly-on-Thames, with its boasted two up trains a day and an equal number of down trains, to say nothing of its popular market-day excursions, realized that, after all, it had been a very sleepy corner of the world. For now there was always something of intense interest going on, if only one took the trouble to "run over" to the station. There were trucks being loaded with horses, with odd-looking tags tied to their tails or their manes; trains discharging their loads of singing "Tommys," or trucks running into sidings and carrying field guns, with men standing guard with fixed bayonets. And sometimes there would be heard the sounds of a band playing lively airs, and the tramp, tramp, tramp of feet in step, as soldiers marched to the station, followed by their demonstrative relatives and friends. On such occasions, indeed, every one seemed to know everybody else, and everybody seemed to come in for a good deal of handshaking. And when the "Tommys" had climbed into the railway carriages, and the locomotive had given its shrill warning whistles, there was sure to be an inordinate waving of handkerchiefs and cheering, and last-moment farewells, along with rollicking songs by the soldiery.

The moving incidents witnessed at the small stations have been repeated, although upon a much larger scale, at the great termini of Great Britain and the Continent. The departure or arrival at Victoria Station, London, of the military boat-train from Calais or Boulogne has developed into a spectacle of national importance and of singular interest to the onlooker. Often there is a small and cheering crowd to greet the soldiers, who, mud-stained, and bearing their rifles and heavy packs, push their way eagerly through the rows of people to the open station yard. At some early hour, unheralded save to the local authorities and the military, the stations of Avonmouth, Southampton or Liverpool are suddenly invaded by battalions of ardent Britons from over the seas, entraining for the camps. And when the military trains have steamed out, the last cheer has been heard, and the local welcome societies have departed, nothing is more striking than the contrast between the railway station as it is and as it used to be. There is only a stray cab at the arrival platform, in place of the former long line of vehicles; the once-familiar boy hawking the "pipers" is probably as extinct as the dodo, and it might be a matter of minutes before one could discover the once-ubiquitous porters, whose "By your leave" or singularly intoned "Thank you," as they made their way through the crowds with their luggage barrows, was always an example of tactful politeness. Today the helpful fraternity can show nothing better, perhaps, than two or three veteran representatives of their calling, who apparently have long since resigned themselves to being unable to meet all the demands made upon them. But the passengers, having learned the lessons which come of the experience of these out-of-joint times, and burdened, it may be, with only a few bags in lieu of the former trunks, are equal to the occasion. Requisitioning one of the handy luggage trucks, they themselves wheel the impedimenta, with such dignity as they can assume, to the train.

It is not impossible that after the war the railway station, to the majority of people, will never be the same as it was in years gone by. There are signs already of a different attitude toward it. People are beginning to feel that the railway station, instead of being a drab, and often a very ugly and neglected thing, should be an attractive civic ornament. London has thus far scarcely shaken off the old belief, scarcely yet comprehended, that its termini could be transformed into things of utility and beauty. In the ideal railway station of the future

there will, perhaps, be no noise, no confusion, no disorder, no wasted effort; but there will doubtless be realized something of that happy combination of art with utilitarianism on which George Frederick Watts was so insistent.

Notes and Comments

IN REFERRING to the borrowing of one of our editorials by the Beaumont Daily Journal of Texas, we find that we did them an injustice. We thought that the only change they had made had been to bowdlerize the article, by cutting off the last paragraph. We now find that they improved upon this by grangerizing it in the first paragraph. At the end of the second sentence of this paragraph they were good enough to insert the words "says a military critic." It is not given to every paper to follow simultaneously in the footsteps of Mr. Bowdler, Mr. Granger, and Mr. Micawber, and all in manipulating one article taken from another paper.

GENERAL LIMAN VON SANDERS, who made such a successful exit through a back gate in Nazareth, when he learned that the British cavalry was approaching a front gate, has now, it would seem, qualified for everything in the line of German athletic preference from the direction of a masterly tactical retreat on the western front to participation, as a representative of the military caste, in the first peace marathon. But where did he get his surname?

IN THE controversy being conducted by The New York Sun over the origin and use of the word "skedaddled," those taking active part, up to the present time, appear to have overlooked the employment of the word by the poet who parodied, during the Civil War, the very popular song entitled "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys Are Marching!" The parody was intended to bring into deeper ignominy than he had already attained the thoroughly despised "bounty-jumper" and the chorus ran:

Tramp, tramp, tramp, Oh, I skedaddled
When I saw the "Johnnies" come;
But the provost-marshal came and spoiled my little game,
When I thought that I was almost safe at home.

There was no misunderstanding of the meaning of the word in those days. It stood for "got out," "disappeared," "vanished," "made myself scarce," "deserted," or, as they used to say in the Spanish-tinged Southwest, "vamosed!"

Two French war dogs, which well deserve the honor, have had their names and numbers posted up at all the French Army kennels for a deed of valor. The story is that, at the time of the German offensive, the dogs' keeper stayed in the rear, to the very last moment, waiting for his dogs to return with an important message. When they did come, the only way left to escape capture was by swimming the Marne, and the man could not swim. So he coupled the dogs together, and, clinging on to their iron chain, was dragged across the river by them, the three escaping unhurt in spite of a rain of bullets from German rifles.

WELL-BEHAVED prisoners in New Jersey are granted the privilege of winning their way by grades into a special unit of the United States Army, and so well satisfied are the State officials with the working of the arrangement that they recommend its extension into other states. There are certainly conditions under which the granting of such a privilege to men confined in jails, as well as penitentiaries, would be not only charitable, but, in a practical sense, conducive to the public interest. In the last analysis, everything would depend upon the good judgment of those clothed with power to grant paroles.

THE klepalo, used in lieu of a dinner-horn, in some parts of the United States, came from Bulgaria originally. It is a piece of well-seasoned oak plank, two inches thick, six inches wide, and four feet long. By a rope passed through a hole bored in the center the plank is suspended from a limb of a tree. When the wood is struck with a mallet, first on one side and then on the other, the noise produced carries farther than the ringing of a large church bell. The sound can, under favorable conditions, it is said, be heard distinctly two miles away. Formerly a call on the klepalo brought Bulgarians to attention, and usually led them to turn their footsteps homeward. Recently, from all accounts, sounds that carry five times as far will not induce the Bulgarian to pause or even look around when moving in a given direction.

THERE are fourteen points in President Wilson's peace terms, and, judging from the tone of remarks by German and Austrian statesmen, all but thirteen of them are unobjectionable. There is agreement, that is to say, on the point that peace is a desirable thing, the Central Empires having changed their opinion in this respect since 1914; but there is a wide difference on the price they are asked to pay for it.

THE Federal Fuel Distributor for Utah wishes to have it made clear that there is no coal shortage in his State. Utah could easily, he says, furnish 2000 tons a day to the government for consumption elsewhere. There is coal to spare in many other states. The shortage is in means of the distribution, and this shortage will be felt so long as the present bunglesome railway system is continued.

THOUGH holding an important government post, being, in fact, second only to the Marquis Inouye in the administration of Japanese finance, Baron Shibusawa deliberately resigned his position and mixed with business men, taking a personal interest in the development of several large companies, becoming director of some and chairman of others. When he had won for Japanese commerce a rightful place in the esteem of his fellow countrymen, he took the next step in his process of education, resigned his directorships, and left the men who had served with and under him to carry on on their own responsibility. What Japan owes Baron Shibusawa Japan herself best knows.